

CAMPAIGN OF SLANDER

The *Herald of Asia*, in its latest issue, editorially says:—

For some time there appears to have been going on in the American press a deliberate campaign of slander and vilification against Japan. We do not pretend to say that in all cases it has been deliberate; for when gross falsehoods appear in otherwise respectable journals propriety requires that the publication be given the benefit of the doubt and assume that the editor has been deliberately imposed upon. In this light must be regarded the action of the *Literary Digest* of May 31 in printing a photograph of three crucifixions alleged to have taken place in Korea in 1919, and, of course, inferentially under the auspices of the Japanese administration in the peninsula.

To say that this illustration represents what is now going on in Korea is a gross slander on Japan. The crucifixions represent an incident that took place, not in 1919 but in 1904, in connection with the Russo-Japanese war, and under the former Korean Government. The victims in the photograph perished as spies, and the picture was taken and reprinted widely to warn all spies of the certain fate to befall them if they persisted in aiding the enemy. Such photographs are in the possession of many persons in America and other countries, and all well-informed editors should be familiar with them. To publish such a photograph as evidence of conditions now obtaining in Korea is not only exceedingly unfair, and libelous, to Japan, but it is a crime against international relations. As already indicated, we have no doubt that the *Literary Digest* and the *Boston Transcript*, in which the faked illustrations appeared, have been made the victims of fraud by some unprincipled person or persons inimical to Japan; but since the enemies of Japan happen in this case to be equally the enemies of truth the worthlessness of their testimony must be apparent to the world.

Those engaged in this campaign of slander, endeavoring to prejudice Japan in the eyes of mankind, and especially of America, must be hard put to it to find evidence of Japanese misdoings when they have to publish faked illustrations on behalf of their propaganda. One can only assume that such unwarranted conduct is under the auspices of Korean agitators now operating in the United States with a view to winning sympathy for the independence movement. Any stick is good enough to beat a dog with; and these agents will stop at nothing which tends to discredit Japan. Were the truth known, of course, such methods would obviously stand self-condemned and do little injury to any but those that perpetrate them; but the American public has no way of knowing the truth, unless indeed our protest is seen and noted. We have no doubt, however, that when the peccadillo thus imposed upon have discovered the fraud into which they have been led, they will make the amends honorable and publish a retraction.

Possibly some will be disposed to contend that while the illustrations objected must be admitted to be faked, and, therefore, now lately false as used under the conditions in the going state peninsula nevertheless in some degree justify the severity of the charges to be inferred against the Japanese administration in that country. This we must positively deny! Without any undue desire to hold that conditions in Korea are all that they should be, or to suggest that the Administration there is free from unfortunate blunders, we yet believe that there has been no deliberate cruelty practiced on the people of Korea by responsible officials. The *Herald of Asia* has already outlined the extent of the mistakes that have been made in connection with suppressing the insurrection in the peninsula, and shown that they insurrection in the peninsula, and shown that they were due to lack of knowledge and control on the part of the lower orders of soldiery, not the regulars of the Japanese army; and we have also assured the public that wherever the penitents or army officers have exceeded their orders or practised undue severity or vengeance on the inhabitants they have been called to account and appropriately punished. Of course we do not contend that this is wholly sufficient. If cruelty or inhumanity in any degree will persist, even intermittently or sporadically, it must be stopped and will be stopped and will be stopped,

But sometimes in dealing with unruly Koreans it is very difficult for the penitents to avoid a collision, and then there is apt to be some rough handling. It is easy to take advantage of these untoward incidents to misrepresent the situation in Korea as one of rapine and murder. But such is not a true picture of the situation. The advocates of Korean independence, now active in the United States, together with those anxious to discredit Japan's ability to rule inferior or alien races successfully or humanely, naturally seize on all administrative errors in Korea as proof of their contentions, and so add more fuel to their rabid anti-Japanese propaganda.

Japan is at present earnestly engaged in bringing about radical and necessary reforms in the administration of Korea. It is her intention as soon as possible to replace the present military régime in the peninsula by a civil administration, and to give the Koreans the same political rights and institutions as other Japanese subjects, when they are able to appreciate them. The Imperial Government cannot just say to the rebellious element: "Yes, you are quite right and we are quite wrong. You did right in causing all this fuss and suffering and we humbly apologize to you for deserving it. We shall now get out and give the whole thing over to do as you like." The Government must exercise a firm hand and show that it has no fear of anything save to do wrong. The Administration has its hands full in securing gendarmes that can understand that wrong on the part of the Koreans does not mean wrong on the part of the officials; the Koreans must not be paid in their own coin. Thus to guide the Koreans along the proper pathway, and at the same time train guardians of the law and of the people capable of directing and protecting them from themselves, is a task much more arduous than the outside world seems to realize. But men of experience, like the British officials in India, quite understand, in spite of all that Britain has done for that country there are malcontents and rebels galore. Were the world to judge the British administration in India by the opinions and reports of the malcontents, what a lurid picture of British rule we should have! Even men of distinction like Tagore are led into publicly sympathizing with the disaffected element. The burden of complaint is the severity of the measures of repression adopted. The same is the burden of complaint against our administration in Korea. We do not deny that there is some basis for fault-finding; but the evils of suppression are less than the evils of such license as the disaffected demand. There are two sides to every question; and in Korea, as in India, the world hears only the side of the disgruntled. The Administration is silent, guides resolutely doing its duty, and the obedient no less peat for the than the disobedient or less than those of the disaffected.

The recent unrest in Korea, with serious local disturbances here and there, have doubtless much to do with the work of missionaries in the peninsula; and no one can expect the missionaries to feel any very great degree of satisfaction with the situation. Naturally they must have deep sympathy with the Koreans who seem to suffer unjustly. But they know as well as all good citizens know, that order must be preserved and respect for law enforced at all cost; and while mistakes in connection with the progress of law must be acknowledged, this does not justify defiance of law, nor lending countenance to Korean indifference to respect for constituted authority. It is the duty of the missionaries to inculcate, in season and out of season, the necessity of their converts respecting the law. They, more than even the officials, have the opportunity of warning the public against acts of defiance and rebellion. And if they find deliberate wrong on the part of the gendarmes they can appeal to higher authority and gain a hearing. It is impossible to govern a country if the right of taking matters in their own hands on the part of the population be admitted, or even countenanced in any degree. With the progress of administrative reform, and the complete restoration of peace among the Korean population, the missionaries will be able to proceed with their work of evangelization as before. The idea that some have in suggesting that the Administration is disposed to discrimination in regard to faith and religious is unfounded.

THE SEOUL PRES

RESOLUTION OF THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The resolution of the American Presbyterian Church concerning the situation in Chosen, which we print elsewhere to day thanks to the kindness of the R. v. Mr. Whittetmore, is a strongly worded document. It depicts the Japanese rule in Chosen in very black colours and insinuates that all the recent troubles and tragedies that took place in this peninsula were solely due to the Japanese administrative methods. Not a word of condemnation is expressed against all those evil-doers who incited ignorant people and thoughtless youngsters to defy the law. On the contrary, reading between the lines of the document, we are induced to think that the reverend gentlemen, who framed and passed the resolution, are in full sympathy with them. Against such an unfair attitude on their part, we must protest and that most strongly. It appears to us that the adoption of such a mistaken attitude by American missionaries during the disturbances aggravated the gravity of the situation, giving encouragement to the Korean malcontents. We admit that there were some cases of deplorable excess committed by our police and military in restoring peace and order, but in most of these cases, it has been found that they were compelled to resort to strong measures in self-defence. It is unjust to condemn the Japanese authorities wholesale because of a few mistakes committed by them.

It is a very remarkable fact that the Korean Christians who took prominent part in the disturbances were nearly all adherents of the American Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, while practically none of the Catholic converts were involved in the trouble. What does this mean? We do not believe that American missionaries deliberately encouraged sedition among their followers, but it is apparent that they did not sufficiently teach them to obey the powers that be. In this respect, we have proof leading us to believe that Catholic missionaries have always been very considerate. They have never forgotten that Chosen is part of the Empire of Japan and have always taught their Korean adherents to respect the authority of the Japanese Government. We do not say that American missionaries have wholly neglected to do this, but we very much doubt that they were as keen as their Catholic confreres in impressing on their Korean flocks their duty as loyal subjects of H.M. the Emperor of Japan. Had they given wise counsel to their followers, as we suggested at the time, we believe the trouble would not have taken on the dimension it did do. Instead of doing this, some of them went the length of writing to the press severe articles against the authorities, professing all the while their strict adherence to neutrality. This sort of theirs was naturally interpreted by Korean agitators as an expression of sympathy with their cause and this helped the situation to become worse. As missionaries of peace and love, they should have done all they could to improve the relations between Japanese and Koreans. We know that many of them exerted their efforts in this direction, but it cannot be said that all of them did so.

), 1975

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第三種郵便物認可

Son Reminisces

Hyun Fought for Nation

By Yi Mun-ho

"Thousands of people were shouting for independence from Japanese colonial rule when I reached Toksu Palace. I could not help myself and joined the crowd with full emotion," recalled Peter Hyun, who witnessed the 1919 Independence Movement as a 13-year-old boy in Seoul.

Hyun continued: "Then the frantic Japanese military policemen rushed and attacked the peaceful demonstrators with swords, killing several hundreds of them."

The 69-year-old Korean, now living in Los Angeles, came to his fatherland Monday with the ashes of his father, Hyun Soon, who was active in the independence movement as a special envoy for communication and diplomacy.

"My father, then minister of Changdong Methodist Church in Seoul, left home without a single word to his family around a month before the March Independence Declaration," Hyun said.

His father, as Hyun learned later, left Korea for China on a mission to take the news of the Korean Independence Movement to the outside world.

On March 4, 1919, in



Peter Hyun

Shanghai, Hyun Soon successfully made the announcement of the uprising of the Korean people for national independence through the Associated Press.

"My mother had a really hard time, without her husband, to feed eight children who were crying for food. She could not make both ends meet and finally decided to emigrate to China, keeping her husband's whereabouts a secret," Hyun reminisced.

In 1920, Hyun's family settled in Shanghai. His father participated in organizing the

first Provisional Parliament of independent Korea and became a member of the organization and vice secretary for foreign affairs.

One year later, Hyun Soon was appointed by the Provisional Government of Korea (PGK) in Shanghai as ambassador and minister plenipotentiary to the United States.

"My father established the office of the PGK in Washington, D.C., and presented a formal petition for recognition of independent Korea to U.S. Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes," Hyun said.

In 1924, Hyun said, his family moved to Hawaii where his father worked as the pastor of the Korean Methodist Church in Honolulu. "My father devoted himself to the physical and spiritual welfare of the Korean people living in Hawaii," Hyun said.

According to Hyun, Hyun Soon continued his struggle for Korean independence by raising funds to support the work of Dr. Kim Kiu-sik, minister of foreign affairs, and Kim Koo, leader of the PGK in Shanghai.

His father retired from active religious work in 1940 and died in Los Angeles in 1968 at the age of 90. In 1963, Hyun Soon was decorated with a National Foundation Medal on the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the March 1st Independence Movement.

The ashes of Hyun Soon were laid to rest yesterday at the National Cemetery in Seoul with nine other patriots of the independence movement.

"During World War II, I volunteered for the U.S. Army because I was sure that was one of the ways to help my brethren under Japanese military rule," Hyun said.

Hyun was trained under a program of the OSS (Office of Strategic Service) and studied the Korean and Japanese languages.

Burns Assumes UNC Deputy Job

Lt. Gen. John J. Burns will take over the job of



Korea Herald Photo
Families and relatives of 10 independence movement leaders are settling tombstone at the National Cemetery in Seoul yesterday. Ashes of the late Hyun Soon, who was active in the independence movement, were brought from the United States.

The Tragedy of Korea

Three Independent Observers Tell Missionaries What They Saw In Present-day Korea Under Japanese Rule

The intense interest in the situation in Korea taken by residents in China was demonstrated by a very large gathering in Kuliang, on Tuesday morning, the 5th of August. Dr. Patch, of Shanghai, presided.

Dr. Patton's Definite Conclusions
Dr. MacVicar, of Hoonan, submitted a statement drawn up by Dr. C. H. Patton, of Boston, expressing definite conclusions reached by that distinguished visitor to the Orient when he was in Korea.

Dr. Patton felt himself in a position to say that, after all necessary deductions had been made in regard to matters of detail, the Christian public had been correctly informed by the Methodist and Presbyterian missionaries as to the atrocities perpetrated by the Japanese. In addition to brutal measures, that constituted a sad blot on the Japanese Government, there had been systematic intimidation of Christians. Kid-gloved methods were no doubt inadequate to put down sedition: but the Japanese resort to brute force which had made her hated by the entire Korean nation. It could not be denied that there was at present in Korea a regime of militarism of the Prussian type. Japan needed to be de-Germanized. He looked to Christianity and the democratic movement in Japan itself to accomplish this. The Japanese, having frankly modeled their government after Germany had emerged from the Great War with their ideals and methods utterly discredited before the world. It remained for them now to make such adjustments in every department of their government as would fit the era of democracy into which the world had swung.

What Dr. Beach Saw in Korea
Dr. Harlan P. Beach described conditions he had witnessed

own experience and observation in which self-protection against violence was denied by Japanese law. He had been amazed at the restraint of the missionaries, who could not fairly be described as anti-Japanese. One knew how to sympathize with Japan in the really difficult position in which she had been placed in relation to Korea; but one could have no sympathy whatever for such statecraft as had been exhibited, nor for such military measures as had been adopted.

Dr. Campbell's Experiences

Rev. Dr. J. L. Campbell, once an occupant of Spurgeon's pulpit, and a mass of denials a stirring address. He said:—As I approached Japan on my visit there, I was told that I might expect some sort of interrogation of an amusing nature. After I had presented my passports to one official, I was handed over to another, who interrogated me earnestly as to my motive in visiting that country. I was asked some perfectly proper questions, and some that were a little peculiar. For instance, I was told to give my name, and that of my wife, which was of course perfectly proper. Then I was asked if I had a father and mother. I replied I had; that I belonged to the regular order of humanity, and not to the order of Metchizadril. (Laughter). Then I was asked where my parents are living. I replied, "In heaven." I suppose they are so entered in the archives of Japan. (Renewed Laughter)

To be perfectly fair, we must keep in mind that there are two Japans. A friend in the United States once asked some Japanese to dinner in his house. Whilst conversing with them at the table he said, "How is it that the Japanese are an educated and civilized people, and yet they eat raw fish?" One of the Japanese answered, "How is it that the American people are an educated and civilized people, and yet they eat raw oysters?" (Laughter). It has to be remembered that popular education is prevalent in Japan. Newspapers are read everywhere. There are many intelligent people. Democracy is growing. Some of the Japanese whom I met expressed themselves in the very strongest terms in denunciation of the course pursued by their Government in regard to the

Korea At Kuling

Special to the Shanghai Gazette.

The leaders of the Kuling Conference, having come direct from Korea, were asked to report on conditions there.

A special meeting was called on July 29th.

The people gathered in crowds, and the deepest interest was manifested.

The speakers showed impartiality and breadth of mind in their reports, giving all due weight to Japan's position, but there was no mincing of facts.

A photograph was shown, taken by one well known to some of the community, of a man slashed all to pieces by the brutal soldiery.

The stripping of women, and cruelty to the old, were fully proved. The community were horrified, as they heard of a congregation of Christians summoned together by the Japanese on a pretext of having an address made to them, but really for wholesale slaughter.

When the seventy-two men had entered the building, troops surrounded it, and opened fire. Then the building was burnt. When the wives of some of the men attempted to get through to them, they were murdered.

At one point in the meeting, somebody asked, "Suppose an American girl were treated as these Koreans have been, would not the whole American nation begin to rebel?"

An involuntary response broke forth, not only from the British, but from the British.

Koreans. When the war broke out, they were sure Germany was going to win. There was reaction against Christianity. They thought Christianity had failed. But as the War went on, there was another reaction towards faith. Don't forget that there was a strong pro-German sympathy throughout Japan. Most of their German professors, especially in the medical schools, were still retained. The collapse of militarism was a great shock to Japan.

Japan Dominated by Militarism

We cannot blink the fact that has ever been seen. In Germany, there was a certain background of Christianity. That is wanting in Japan. Instead you have open opposition to Christianity, along with a kind of Prussian self-glorification. Listen to these statements from a Japanese newspaper:—"To preserve the world's peace and promote the welfare of mankind is the mission of the Imperial Family of Japan. Heaven has invested the Imperial Family with all the necessary qualifications to fulfil this mission. He who can fulfil this mission is one who is the object of Humanity's admiration and adoration, and who holds the prerogative of administration for ever. The Imperial Family of Japan is as worthy of respect as God, and is the embodiment of benevolence and justice. The great principle of the Imperial Family is to make popular interests paramount—most important. The Imperial Family of Japan is the parent, not only of her sixty millions, but of all Mankind on earth. (Laughter). In the eyes of the Imperial Family all races are one and the same. It is above all racial considerations. All human disputes, therefore, may be settled in accordance with its Immaculate Justice. The League of Nations proposed to save mankind from the horrors of war can only attain its real object by placing the Imperial Family of Japan at its head. (Laughter), for to attain its object the League must have a strong punitive force and a super-national and super-racial character; and this force can only be found in the Im-

perial Family of Japan." (Ironical Applause). Does not that read like the Kaiser? You can see how much of the spirit of Germany is found there. The extract I have just read to you originally appeared in a Japanese paper called "Niroku" and a translation of it was published on May 9th, 1919, in the Japan Advertiser.

Conditions in Korea

I scarcely know where to begin in referring to the conditions in Korea. I had long wished to visit that land, having read of the Great Revival there. Some of my pupils from the school where I had taught in Boston were there. They and others urged me to go. Well, it was my privilege to visit those missionaries. I kept my eyes and ears open when I was with them. In order to understand the situation, it is necessary to remember the relation which Koreans sustain to Japan. Korea is under a military Governor, with absolute power, responsible only to the Government in Tokio. And the Imperial Government in Korea has treated the Koreans with brute force, killing them, and imprisoning them, without restraint, even for comparatively minor offences. It has denied the Koreans the right of discussing public affairs, or presenting an appeal. Their steps are dogged by spies. Even private conversation is listened to by spies as if it were a crime for one man to talk to another. Then there is the effort to do away with the Korean language in their public schools. Whilst the missionaries had nothing to do with it, all over the country the Koreans were strong for this uprising. They had no arms. They decided to offer no physical resistance. But they could protest. They resolved to do that. When the Japanese were taken by out, the Japanese were taken by surprise. They could not trace the source of the propaganda. Month after month they tried to find out where the propaganda was issued; but they could get no clue. The sum total of the matter is that the Japanese have made of the Koreans their endless enemies; and, if war should come, Korea will not do what the British Dominions did in the great struggle that has just ended—take arms in support of the central government.

Japanese Legal Procedure

Another fact that tells against Japan is the assumption in the courts of Korea that a man is guilty, until he proves himself innocent. The Japanese reverse the legal procedure that a man must be held innocent till he is proved guilty. The reversal of so sound a principle leads in all kinds of abuses and the perversion of justice. Moreover, the police have a right to arrest without a warrant anyone, anywhere; and the execution of the warrant is usually attended, immediately after the arrest, with a beating. Missionaries told me that they saw people arrested on the street, and the soldiers would get up and knock them down, hit them with a club, slap them in the face, and beat them with the butts of their rifles. The judge even acts as a prosecutor. He will point to a man brought into the court and, before a word of evidence has been heard, say, "You know you are guilty." A judge, dispensing with witnesses, will pronounce prompt sentence on persons brought before him. I was told of a case in which the sentence was, in fact, written out before the formal trial. It was given out to the pressmen and to others, already prepared. These things explain some of the reasons why such terrible punishments and sufferings have been endured.

Koreans' Petitions

Well, the Koreans prepared petitions. I read copies. They were just as courteous as—indeed even more courteous than—the Declaration of Independence in the United States. They were met with the sabre and the bayonet. The petitioners were trodden down. They were treated and abused in the most shameful way. I went through a hospital where I saw photographs that made me sick. Often confessions are extracted under torture. The

victims not infrequently fall fainting to the ground. In bitter winter weather cold water will be poured over a naked body. Refusal to reveal facts results in further beatings. One man, whose body had been seared with a red-hot iron, had a scar five inches long, and his whole body was a mass of bruises. All this happened to him before his trial when it was being determined whether or not he should go into court.

Outrages on Koreans

When I attended the great prayer-meeting at Pyengyang a man was pointed out to me as a spy; then, another and another. I could mention the names of not a few of their victims, but I refrain. One man who was beaten became unconscious ten times. The police bound eight men, stripped them and beat them in a church-yard. One was burned with matches in the tenderest part of his body.

Three women were stripped naked and beaten because they would not tell where their husbands were. They were Christian women, the wives of native pastors. And they were beaten into unconsciousness. I was astonished at the number of native pastors who were reported to be in prison. One day thirty-three were taken off with their hands tied behind their backs. It was estimated that there were between three and five thousand Christians in prison and between fifty and seventy-five native pastors in prison at that time. A widow with two children were arrested and her arms were twisted to the point of dislocation. In the police office, the police struck her in the face and, making her get down, kicked her on the head till she felt unconscious to the floor. Young girls—noble young girls—had every stitch of clothing stripped off before men and were beaten to unconsciousness because they refused to make any confessions. School-girls were tied to posts by the hair and left hanging there.

Tale of Awful Horrors

But why repeat this tale of horrors? Remember that the mission work has all been stamped down. Whole villages have been destroyed, churches have been burnt, and the missionaries are kept in a very delicate position. It is easy to say they should be more discreet. I spent hours with them, talking till near the morning. As there are no Baptist missionaries in Korea I can speak as an outsider, and I want to say that I never met a nobler class of men and women than the missionaries in that land (Applause). They have shown marvellous restraint and wisdom in face of the situation. There are men there who would honor any pulpit or cottage in the homeland. These men have been courageous, dispassionate, faithful and true to their work. They speak and speak to them courteously and plainly. They are placed in a very trying position. Every line they write is censored and liable to bring them into trouble.

Face to Face with Korean Conditions

So we are brought face to face with this condition of things. If any people deserve our sympathy, it is the Church in Korea. If any men need to be sustained in the work they are doing, it is the missionaries in Korea, and we make no claim of infallibility for them. Surely we want to be fair. Nothing is gained by claiming anything that is not right. But let us remember the plight of our suffering, bleeding, imprisoned, massacred brothers and sisters in that land. I do not know how many have been killed. It has been stated to me that about five thousand have been done to death and that five thousand more have died from ill-treatment. May God grant that the great British people and the American people, who have been one in a common effort to free the world from its recent menace, may still be one in the hopes of the future, and make a Christ-like stand before the condition of things that exists in the Far East and win for our brethren so near at hand that which the Allies have won for the world. (Loud Applause)

A Korean Pastor, who came up the hill to Kuling for a few days, not knowing that it was proposed to hold such a meeting, being present, addressed the audience, and answers to specific questions were made by him and a couple of lady missionaries from Korea.

V SW

10/27/64

The 1919 Independence Revolutionary Elders' Club, Seoul, Korea
No 2, 2-ka, Myong-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul, Korea
August 15th, 1964

Dear Sirs,

The attached is our Nationals' an appeal to the whole World to remove the divide our land of Korea by the 38th parallel line and want to be unified as it was ever before.

We wish to have your esteemed Government and Nationals' sympathy on this problem, and we hope it can be solved for peace and freedom to our people of Korea, as well as to the whole Far East and Asia.

Our Nationals wanted the unification of our land as the thirsty wants water to drink and the hungry wants food. It is expectation of the unification of our land, as soon as possible, that we under signed our signatures as the representative our Nationals, the people of Korea.

We are, Sirs,

Yours Sincerely,

李光 (Seo Kwang)

Chief Representative, Lee Kwang

金東淳 (Kim Dong Soon)

Deputy Representative, Kim Dong Soon

李正邦 (Lee Jung Bang)

Secretary General, Lee Jung Bang

P.S. All the correspondence address to J.B. Lee, on the above given address.

The 1919 Independence Revolutionary Elders' Club, Seoul, Korea
2, 2-ka, Myong-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul, Korea
August 15th, 1964

This is an appeal to the whole World for the removal of the division of our land of Korea, by the 38th parallel line.

We, Koreans Lost Our Paradise.

The land of Korea was given by God at the creation.
Therefore, all kinds of fruits and grains are growing in thriving and flourishing,
And all the animals are living happily and endless breeding and replenishing,
And in every valley there is brook and stream flowing clean and sweet water,
And every man, woman, had shown tender humanity and kindness to every one to neighbors and even strangers.

The people were polite and intimate to each other to meet and telling truthful and trusting one another and believing every thing was told.

This was the land of Korea and the people of Korea, we were in the paradise of our Eden. We were in our paradise of until the Japanese occupation of this land.
Our Fathers didn't know much about the situations of the world at that time,
Our Fathers thought even the aliens were just the same as ourselves and trusted and believed whatever the Japanese said, but the Japanese deceived and betrayed us. Therefore, our land was occupied by them and our people were oppressed by them for thirty five years. (1910-1945)

When World War II finished the greedy Soviet Russians have occupied in the North,
And the Americans are inevitably in opposition to stay in the South,
That made our land divided into two by the 38th parallel line.
And our people were separated, our families were dispersed without knowing whether the other was dead or alive.
Therefore, we Koreans have tears in our eyes, while never have a chance to dry.

Sometime ago a hypocrite came up as a leadership and another is as a hero to us, and they have tried to rule us but making all kinds of corruptions and iniquities against the people. We, the people, Koreans are risen and against them but the hypocrite and the hero have given the tear gas to police and throwing it at among our people, That makes more tears in our eyes again, therefore, we resent ourselves, the tears of our eyes are always remained never ending.

O the communists in North Korea, they are in cruelty and inhumanity to people, how could be explained it all that!

O pity, the North Koreans they are our brothers and sisters and relatives to us, But they have tongues not let speak, they have eyes not let see, they have ears not let hear, they have legs not let walk freely, and they have minds to think not let explain.

They are treated unhumanly may be as animals or worse than that.

Therefore, the people are starved in haggard as if ghosts skin and bone only, they are subsistence as if half dead. But the working is as an animal or as a machine, it might be called human machine, But let them to say, they are peace and freedom. This is oppressed and forced to keep peace and so called freedom.

And the high officers of North Government of communists are fat as if hogs with power and doing all kinds administration in treacherous and betraying to people, Because they are intoxicated by the power and position, their conscience are covered by darkness and their eyes blinded by the glamorous living.

They have lost their minds and owned human rights but being as a robots, Therefore, they are human robots and the saying the peace and freedom also in robots.

O Almighty God,

We are invoking to thee to give back our land as thou had given it to our Ancestors at the genesis.

If there is sin to be punished upon us even to death but keep not to our land divided.

Because our Ancestors will be angry and will reproach us in heaven. And our generation will be blamed us as long as there are coming in generations.

O Eden of our land, we cannot bear to be divided; this land must be restored as it was ever before.

O God, we do not know what was our wrong and sin, we had never done anything wrong to Soviet Russia, nor to America.

But we were deceived and betrayed by the Japanese because we were weak and ignorants.

What is the good for mankind to be on the earth, as the American enthusiastically assert free capitalism?

And as the Soviet Russians enthusiastically assert totalitarian communism?

They are both of in a race to make mortal weapons and divided our land to be experimental and making against one to other,

That is the elder brother against to the younger brother in our family, Is this the will of God?

Is this the development for human civilizations and make us to be the scapegoats?

Are the sly persons wanting to show their pride among human beings?

Is this punishment of weakness and ignorance?

If that is so, all the people of each nation must rise up and make the nuclear weapons as the stronger ones are doing, otherwise will be always in their galley.

However, the two idealisms are racing to make the mortal weapons and divided our land and make us against each other without reason.

Therefore, we do not know what is the peace, righteousness, justice, freedom, and love each other by the asserted of the "idealisms" as they are saying.

O God, we have nothing which we can do but pray unto thee; accept our prayer unto thee and stop the useless "idealisms" combats and let them return back to our land as it was ever before.

Because, we Koreans are no interest in either "idealisms" but we have own conventional humanism coming from our Fathers as an inheritance.

Our humanism is from humanity to humanity, that is either saying materials, nor saying power and strength.

From humanity there is freedom, there is constructions, there is development, there is love, there is righteousness, there is justice, there is power and strength, there is truth and there is law and happiness.

If there is no humanity then there is hypocrisy and coldness, and impossibility to have the truth or love of man to man.

Without humanity it is difficult to say justice, freedom, righteousness, and peace.

May be that is oppressed or forced to keep peace and so called freedom and may be intoxicated with something else to forget the own rights of peace and freedom as a robot.

Every one has humanity as conscience as owned but sometimes good mind of humanity pressed down to be changed to evil.

We. Koreans invoke to you all, if you have good minds of humanity to us please remove the division of our land and return back to us as it was ever before.

We shall praise your kindness of humanity and then the glory will be to God forever, ever, A men.

The 1919 Independence Revolutionary Elders' Club, Seoul, Korea
2, 2-ka, Myong-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul, Korea
August 15th, 1964

The 38th Parallel Line.

What is the 38th parallel line?
It is the global latitude,
The Korea is being divided by this line.
Did the Koreans agree to be divided by this line?
O No, the American and Soviet Russian agreed to this line.
Therefore, Korea is divided into two one called the South and other is called the North.

Because they are two different politics idealisms,
America is free democratic capitalism.
Soviet Russia is totaliterian communism.
The two idealisms are nothing interested to Koreans of both,
But we are being divided by them and suffering only, we are,
No one could thought, how suffering and sorrowful tragedy, we are.

O pity the North Koreans, they are our brothers and sisters,
They have farmed but no belly could have full,
They have worked as animals or as machine but feed no full,
They are starved in haggard skin and bone only, as if ghosts,
But they are told the communism is for them,
What is the use, if they are no lives, the world is nothing to them.

O we are no peace, no life rejoicing, and even our humanity is also gone from hearts,
Because nothing possession is to us, children lost parents,
And parents lost children and families separated without knowing each other,
Nothing is in minds but keeping alive to obtain the subsistence each other,
One Authority said during the war, "the war must be won",
"For peace, for humanity, and not for conquest but to end the conquest."

But we Koreans had no war with anyone and no peace, rather being conquered in North,
Asking United Nations, what was the aim of the war, where is peace for Koreans?
How long can we bear this woeful and unhappy existence, this tragedy to Koreans?
O this land was given by God at the time of genesis.
And our Fathers passed it to us undivided,
O Americans and Soviet Russians, we want no more cruelty because of our weakness,

We have not done anything against either you both,
Why do you both cruelly divided us,
Please remove the divided from us and let us have back as we were ever
before,
Because we are interested neither unhumanized capitalism nor communism.
We want our freedom which is given us at birth, by God,
We have our own idealism as our people wanted but it is neither
imperialism nor communism.

O God, we have nothing can be done but pray to thee with deep
supplication,
Let us have back our land which thou given us at the genesis,
Because it will be inherited, as our Fathers had inherited to us, to our
generation.
All the people of Korea, men, women, and children, let us pray to God,
Whatever you do, wherever you are, and whenever you can,
Let us pray, pray, and pray day and night with your willingness,
Until the division is removed from the 38th parallel line.

O How happy we shall be, if the division is removed, then the glory will
be to God, forever, ever, A-men.

Note: All the correspondence address to J.B. Lee on the above
given Address.

Robert Abbott, 2-fficial ...
in ...

[illegible][illegible]

ASSENTS PROTRACTED / Hostility

[illegible]

the "New Deal" of America," the State Court acts to "have read in the
the 1st Amendment to the Constitution, which says that no law shall be made
which shall abridge the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the
people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of
grievances." The Court then says that the Civil Rights Bill is a law which
abridges the freedom of speech, and therefore it is unconstitutional. The
Court then says that the Civil Rights Bill is a law which abridges the
freedom of the press, and therefore it is unconstitutional. The Court then
says that the Civil Rights Bill is a law which abridges the right of the
people peaceably to assemble, and therefore it is unconstitutional. The Court
then says that the Civil Rights Bill is a law which abridges the right of the
people to petition the Government for a redress of grievances, and therefore
it is unconstitutional. The Court then says that the Civil Rights Bill is
unconstitutional, and therefore it is void.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which are arranged in a columnar fashion. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed style. The list includes names such as "John Doe", "Jane Smith", and "Robert Brown", along with their respective addresses.

...and ... country ...
may
on village
... ..
... ..

1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the subject. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. The investigator will then attempt to determine the subject's background, including their education, employment, and social contacts. This information is then used to develop a profile of the subject, which is then used to guide the investigation.

"The... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..

[illegible][illegible]

"...and the other side of the mountain, in the valley, there was a small town, and it was called 'The Valley of the Kings'."

The Japanese will come to realize that the situation is
very bad and the time is short. The better the situation the better for the
Japanese. The Japanese will never be satisfied with a complete revolu-
tion in Japan. They will never be satisfied.

trouble with the authorities on my return journey from Seishin to Kainai.

On crossing the Yumen ferry at Kainai, from Manchuria into Chosen we were asked for passports, and I replied in various questions concerning my own papers and my father's before me. This of course is right. I am certainly of opinion that the greatest vigilance and care should be exercised at the ports of entry when admitting strangers to the country. We in England have suffered in the past for our laxity in this respect. But, having once satisfied the officials and been permitted to enter the country, surely the individual should be free to move from place to place without further molestation. People must come in at one of the recognized ports, they cannot drop down from the sky into this precious country unobserved by the officials. But now, he must be called upon by every gendarme who should happen to catch sight of him to produce these papers again, and answer questions, and struggles to understand and be understood. Your age is of course of the most vital importance. You are asked what part of the British Empire you come from. You reply, London. In nine cases out of ten the gendarme will then ask you where in London.

My wife's maid, a simple harmless little Korean girl, must also have a passport with her photograph attached, and stamped by the Consul, and is thus graciously permitted to enter her own country. She also, although armed with this passport, must be questioned from time to time.

If one is lucky he will be able to complete the fifty-seven mile journey from Kainai to Seishin without being called on more than two or three times to produce his identification papers and answer questions.

When you purchase your steamer ticket the passport must be shown again and more questions asked. Imagine a Japanese subject in London having to produce a passport before being permitted to take boat from London to Margate! Returning from Seishin to Kainai, although in possession of the permit from the Japanese Consul, the same wretched business of answering questions, which surely can serve the authorities no useful purpose must be repeated until one crosses the Yumen ferry into Manchuria.

For the last four or five years, we in this part of the country have patiently borne these inconveniences which are to be expected when a country is at war. But now the war is over and we look for some improvement, things appear to be as bad as ever. It does seem to me almost impossible for one of these gendarmery officials to conceive of a man a foreigner, travelling for purposes of business or pleasure. He is always suspicious that there must be some deep underlying motive for your movements, and were we all criminals we could not be under much greater restraint.

A Japanese subject in England may travel all over the country without being molested or worried by officials. He satisfies the authorities at the port at which he entered the country and that was sufficient.

A Japanese in America may travel from San Francisco to New York with no more trouble than he would experience in going from Tokyo to Yokohama.

I beg to ask you, Mr. Editor, has the behaviour of the average British or American subject in the past been so bad as to warrant this treatment, and the deep-seated suspicion with which he is regarded, which is altogether unworthy of a great, enterprising, and progressive nation like Japan.

Is it too much to ask that we receive the same freedom to travel as is allowed to Japanese subjects in England and America?

Respectfully Yours,

FAIRPLAY.

Lungching'an, Chientao, August 6, 1919.

(We endorse all that our correspondent says in the above letter. This is not the first time that we have heard similar complaints from our foreign readers. We have repeatedly called the attention of the higher authorities to the matter, pointing out the stupidity of the system. We have been promised that it would be done away with. We are sorry to see that it is still continued. It is our hope that with the various administrative reforms now on way of introduction into this country, it will be abolished once for all.—ED. S. P.)

TO LET.

For a period of nine months beginning November, a **Foreign Style House** furnished with all modern conveniences.

"Apply to "H"

o/o SEOUL PRESS.

CORRESPONDENCE.

UNNECESSARY MOLESTATION OF FOREIGN TRAVELLERS

The Editor of the Seoul Press.

Dear Sir,—I beg that I may be permitted through the columns of your valuable paper, to make a protest against the activities of the local gendarmery in the Seishin and Kainai districts in the north of Chosen.

I recently had occasion to accompany my wife from Kainai to Seishin where she was taking boat for Genzan. Our passport was duly signed up by the Japanese Consul General at Kainai. As my wife was taking this passport with her, the Japanese Consul very courteously gave me a special permit, stating my business, who I was, and why I was travelling, in order that I may avoid

August 19, 1919.

THAT KOREAN PHOTOGRAPH

A PROTEST AND AN APPEAL.

Mr. E. S. Stephenson of Tokyo has written the following letter to the *Japan Advertiser*:-

The prompt and vigorous action you have taken in exposing that Korean photograph as a fraud will be welcomed by everyone with a sense of justice as something urgently called for at this time. As the following facts will show, the use made of this faked picture is indeed part of a peculiarly vicious and fraudulent propaganda against Japan; and it is so characteristic an example of how and so pregnant with evil consequences that more remains to be said and still more to be done if this subtle attack is to be properly shown up. The photograph published with its cunning and wicked appeal to Christian religious prejudice as representing crucifixions in Korea in 1919, represent, I believe, a military execution (by shooting) at the time of the Russo-Japanese war. In the war that has just closed there have been similar executions in all of the armies engaged for spying and military offences punishable by death. I personally remember seeing this photograph about 14 years ago. On the 7th inst the photograph, which I recognized, was reproduced from an American paper by the *Yomiuri Shinbun*—one of the leading newspapers in Tokyo. And according to the information received by the *Yomiuri* the extent of this evil crusade against Japan, is greater and more far-reaching than one had supposed. The picture appeared not only in the *Literary Digest*, but also in *Leslie's Weekly* and all of the Hearst papers. And copies were sent to clergymen and Christian workers throughout the United States in the hope that they would make full use of them. It appears therefore that this picture with its utterly false psychological suggestion has been impressed upon the consciousness of a vast number of people all over America. Those of your readers who are business men or realize the effect of suggesting even in ordinary advertising can form an idea of what the effect of such a picture, depicting the alleged martyrdom by crucifixion of Korean Christians, is certain to have on people's minds. They have already perhaps heard reports in mission bodies of Japanese "outrages" in Korea. It is true that similar reports are often false and sometimes grossly exaggerated as shown by the lying report made by Messrs. Walsh and Dunn of similar outrages in Ireland. But coming on top of reports from "reliable missionaries on the spot," here in this photograph people now have concrete evidence of Japanese brutality before their eyes. How could there be a clearer case against Japan? And yet it is as false as hell. Now who or what is at the bottom of this? No picture faker seeking to make money would take the trouble—much less go to the expense—of sending this faked picture all over the country in the way described. If magazines with a high reputation could be deceived by this photograph, it is evident that mission boards and similar institutions could also be deceived. And if so, it means that they have been giving the full weight of their influence in favour of a propaganda against Japan that is now clearly shown to be one of the wickedest libels that was ever perpetrated—worse than German propaganda at its worst.

The natural inference on the part of the *Yomiuri* is that these tactics are common to Christians, and as all of the foreigners here are supposed to be Christians, the honour of each one is concerned. Japanese readers of the article referred to can see at a glance that the photograph is a fake. The caps used by the Japanese soldiers were those used at the time of the Russo-Japanese war—in fact the whole thing is self evidently "a put up job" to injure the reputation of Japan. Here again there is concrete evidence before their eyes. So you see the mischief works both ways. In America religious prejudice is stirred up and stimulated; and in Japan resentment against a peculiarly base and cowardly trick is aroused.

Now trouble is made between people of between nations just in this way. And when this goes on too long or gets beyond a certain point passions are aroused, all prudential considerations are cast aside, and there is apt to be a fight. The matters that

we are considering is therefore of practical importance to every one of your readers. And especially to business men with interests here or in the United States. One has only to take a walk through the foreign business part of Yokohama, to see what war does with business where once a thriving business was done. They may think that war between America and Japan is unlikely, and so do I; but military men in both countries do not think so by any means. Business men here have their own affairs to attend to; they do not offer gratuitous advice to the Japanese Government about how to run Korea in the way that some religious workers do. Neither do they send reports to their correspondents in America about "outrages" in Korea whether faked or otherwise. But they will be implicated in spite of themselves if they do not take some action. And I would respectfully suggest in connection with this very matter we are now considering, that it should be brought up by the Chambers of Commerce, and that prompt and effective action should be taken by business men and others here to repudiate these attempts to create ill will; and to disassociate themselves from meddling clerics and from the underhand methods of trouble-making that have been described. Anyone who is not a slacker will naturally do what he can to counteract this mischief. And as for those who have been making reports about happenings in Korea, it is now decidedly "up to" them to do their part also. We shall see if anything like zeal is shown in defence of Japan as was shown in the criticisms and reports. It will also be interesting to see what the *Literary Digest*, (I take it that your editorial has been sent to them) will have to say as to the exposure that has been made. And the same thing applies to *Leslie's Weekly* and the other papers in which this vile fake appeared. Will they give as much prominence to the exposure as was given to the original article? Will they make proper amends? Will the clergymen who have received a copy of this photograph and "made full use of it" do anything effective to offset what they have done? Will mission boards take it up and see that the Hearst papers are duly informed and retraction made? Or will the virus be allowed to spread unchecked and do its deadly work? This will be a crucial test to everyone concerned.

ORIENTAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.

A Tokyo telegram reports that the Oriental Development Company will increase its capital from twenty million yen to fifty million yen, instead of forty million yen as previously announced. Accordingly the Company will issue debentures amounting to ten million yen in addition to the twenty million yen already floated. The Company has already filed an application with the authorities for permission to do so.

The Dispatch (Columbus, OH)
Aug 20, 1919

ESS DISPATCHES

Men and Women
Are equally interested in the gripping serial now running in The Dispatch
"And So They Were Married,"

Written by Hazel Devo Batchelor, the best of its kind now published. Read it in The Dispatch every day.

Watch

PRICE TWO CENTS.

VOL. XLIX, NO. 51.

CHINA REGARDS COURSE OF U. S. AS UNFRIENDLY

Acceptance Shantung Clause
in Peace Treaty Deviation
From Historic Policy.

FERGUSON TESTIFIES

China's Stand Based Upon the
Unanimous Advice of Many
International Lawyers.

MAY HEAR WILSON AGAIN

President Studying 20 Writ-
ten Questions Submitted
to Him on Pact.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 20.—China regards American acceptance of the Shantung provision of the peace treaty as a "deviation from the American policy of friendly co-operation" toward the Chinese government, the senate foreign relations committee was told today by John C. Ferguson, an American and an official adviser to the Chinese president.

While not speaking officially for the Chinese government, Dr. Ferguson said he based his statement on an intimate knowledge of Chinese official opinion. China's case in the peace conference, he said, was based on the unanimous advice of some of the ablest international lawyers of France, Russia, Belgium and Holland, who agreed that the Chinese declaration of war nullified the 1915 treaty by which China agreed not to take exception to any settlement Japan might make with Germany regarding the German possession in Shantung.

MAY QUIZZ HIM AGAIN.

There was no indication early today whether the committee would again confer with the president. It was thought that the question of another conference might come up at today's meeting of the committee.

Debate on the league of nations and treaty was resumed in the senate today with Senator McCormick, Republican, Illinois, expected to speak on the league covenant. Senator Hitchcock, leader of the admin-

istration forces, it was expected, would speak either today or tomorrow. With yesterday's conference overshadowing all else in the treaty fight, references to it during the debate were thought not unlikely.

CLAIM VIEWS CONFIRMED.

The only expressions of opinion today as to the conference were from Senators Borah, Idaho, and Johnson, California, Republicans, who in a joint statement set forth the facts developed at the conference as they viewed it and declared that these facts showed that the position they had maintained "in respect to this covenant of the league of nations is justified and confirmed."

President Wilson had before him a series of 20 written questions submitted by Senator Fall, New Mexico, Republican member of the foreign relations committee. The questions which were submitted to the president at the close of the conference and which he agreed to answer after study, were in regard to the possibility of declaring the war at an end prior to senate ratification of the treaty, the disposition of Germany's former colonial possessions, and the reasons for American participation on the various reconstruction commissions created by the treaty.

FREEOM OF CHOICE.

Article 10 of the covenant, guaranteeing the integrity of league members against aggression, the president declared at the conference yesterday, would leave to each nation "complete freedom of choice as to the application of force." Even if the American representative on the council joined in a unanimous recommendation of military action the final decision for peace or war must rest, so far as concerned the United States, with congress, he said.

Whatever advice the council gave under its authority to take such action as is "deemed appropriate" must also be deemed appropriate by the United States to be binding on this government, he argued, though in the background would be such a potential moral force that he doubted if the nation would often decline to act.

IN WRITTEN FORM.

The president revealed that Japan's promise to return Shantung province to China was reduced to written form in the minutes of the peace conference. He asserted he

(Continued on Page Eighteen.)

STRIKE IS AVERTED.

Agreement Is Reached Between the
British Minister and Locomo-
tive Engineers.

LONDON, AUG. 20.—An agreement has been reached between Sir Auckland Geddes, British minister of reconstruction, and the locomotive engineers and firemen, averting a strike.

The government offered the locomotive engineers and motormen of electric lines fifteen shillings daily and the firemen eleven shillings, these wages being a substitute for the present system of wages and war bonuses. Representatives of the men recommended acceptance of the government scale.



Harold D.
Devney



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Arrangements.
Reasonable
Prices.

WILSON'S
100 S. High.
100 S. High. Main 200

DEATH NOTICES.

(Advertisements)

FREMBS — Katherine Tuesday
morning, at her residence, 773
Bank street, aged 72 years. Funeral
services from the residence Thurs-
day, August 21, at 1.30 p. m.; from
Trinity Lutheran church 2 p. m.
Interment Green Lawn. 19-20

SWICKARD—Levi, aged 35 yrs., father of Mrs. Edna Smith, 41 Hubbard Ave., at the home of Mrs. S. L. Kispfer, Los Angeles, California, Wednesday, August 20. Funeral notice later. 1t

SAUMEISTER—Engelbert, at his residence, 555 North Fourth St., Monday, August 18th, at 6 p. m. Aged 77 years. Funeral from Holy Rosary church, Thursday at 8:30 a. m. Burial Mt. Calvary. H.

BOEHM—Wilhelmina Christina, aged 21 years 10 months, at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Boehm, 794 Fairwood avenue. Funeral services Thursday afternoon, 2 p. m., at the residence. Interment Green Lawn. 1t

FRANZ—Frank J., 37, at 1202 114th street, Cleveland, Ohio, formerly of Columbus. Funeral notice later.

LANG—Howard, son of Mr and Mrs. Jacob Lang, Aug. 18, at 7 p. m., aged 11 years 10 months 14 days. Funeral services at the residence, 638 South Pearl street, Thursday, Aug. 21, at 10 a. m. Friends invited. Burial at Green Lawn. tt

SOCIETY NOTICES

[Advertisements]

Eggs for Roast.
AT HEIMANVILLE GROVE, SUN-
day Aug. 10, all day, under
supervision of "Hamlet," Total No. 9.
Macabrea Lunch in the morning,
8 PM High rock at 10 AM.
Lunch in the evening 4:30 PM.
Soft drinks of all kinds. Place pre-
ferred.
The collectors will furnish maps for plan-
ting. The prices of admission are as follows:
children \$1.10, ladies 50c, children 8 to 11,
25c. Cash tickets for the country for 50c.
Persons outside have full charge of the col-
lection to this part of the coast. Persons
from the city may collect from 7 AM to 11 AM.
Children, 20 Kennedy Bldg., N. Gay St., or
J. T. Byrne, 651 N. Third, at entrance to
the grounds.

8.10 20 21 22 23 24

CHAINMAKERS UNION, BUCKEYE LODGE
No. 2, will hold a special meeting at their hall,
34 E. 11th St. tonight at 7 o'clock.
MARIAN ELY, Sec'y

Colony Lodge No. 1641, L. O. O. M., 895 1/2
ML Vernon Ave.



M. L. VERNON, Secy.
 M. L. LOYAL, MOOSE ARE RE-
 QUERED to attend regular
 meeting Thursday, June 10, at 5
 o'clock
 B. M. HUFF, Dictator.
 MAURICE STACKHOUSE,
 " " " Secretary.

(Continued From Page One.)

noon and evening. Action may be taken quickly on the proposition of striking or may develop a debate.

"We, of course, desire to have no strike and will do everything in our power to prevent it. The demands, when they are formulated, would naturally be presented to the manufacturers for their consideration. Whether this will be done by letter to Chairman Gary of the United States Steel Corporation, who would naturally be the head of the manufacturers' committee, or by a committee which will ask to meet with the manufacturers, remains for the committee to decide.

SAW NO NEGATIVE VOTES.

"I have no means of knowing what the strike vote is, other than through the representatives of the different districts. I do now that in the Pittsburgh district, where I have been, I have not seen a single negative vote on the strike proposition of the thousands which have come directly to me. Donora, Pa., is the only place I know of where there was a dissenting vote. There was all kinds of trouble there when it was discovered.

"I am making no statements regarding the number of men we have organized. The fact is they have been coming in so rapidly during the past two weeks that we have been unable to tabulate them. I personally have made no estimate of the number organized except to President Compton of the A. F. of L. some time ago. In a general way I would say that

MONEY

Needs No Vacation. It Never Gets Weary. It Is a Willing and Tireless Worker, Requiring Only a Safe Place to Work.

- 1 We supply this requirement
2 And employ every possible safe-
3 guard and precaution
4 To protect money left here
5 Our appraisers are competent and
6 our loans are therefore safe.
7 Our accounting is accurate.
8 Our officers and auditors daily
9 supervise all transactions.
10 The Buckeye State Building &
11 Loan Co. Rankin Bldg. 22 West
12 Gay St., Columbus, O.
13 Assets over \$17,400,000.

THE EDWARD L.
Fisher
CO.
215 EAST BROAD

Funeral Establishment

Motor Ambulance Service.

Limousines for all Occasions
MAIN 12 TELEPHONE 4 0019

MYERS & OWENS

211 West
Coudale St.

WILSON'S CRITICS GOT INFORMATION THAT THEY WANTED

—SAYS POMERENE

Cleared Up Mooted Points in
Treaty During More Than
Three-Hour Quiz.

SHOULD BE RATIFIED

Politics Alone Declared to Be
in Way of Speedy Passage
of Great Document.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 20.—Senator Pomerene, who as a member of the foreign relations committee, participated in the conference at the White House over the league of nations, said he could best illustrate the situation that developed there by telling a story.

"During the Harrison administration," said he, "a Democratic member of congress severely criticised on the floor of the house James G. Blaine, who was then secretary of state. As a result of this speech,

an investigation was ordered. This congressman had Mr. Blaine summoned to appear before the committee. When the committee was convened and Secretary Blaine called to the chair, this congressman said:

"Mr. Secretary, we have called upon you for certain information."

"Secretary Blaine replied: 'You have come to the right source, sir.'"

THEY GOT INFORMATION.

"And so in calling on the president Republican critics of the administration came to the right source for information and they got it.

"The president read a brief statement and then for nearly three and a half hours submitted to all sorts of questions which he answered with clearness and directness. Some of the senators may not be satisfied with his conclusions, but they can have no difficulty in understanding what he said. He made it perfectly clear that in his judgment the treaty was the best that could be obtained.

"To refer especially to the Shantung question, the president frankly said that he did not like the provisions of the treaty but Japan made positive promises to surrender all rights in Shantung except a certain residential district and certain economical rights, and he stated very clearly that he had every assurance that Japan will keep the faith.

"He made it perfectly clear that, looking at the treaty from the standpoint of China alone, if the treaty were not ratified, China's right in Shantung would be subject to Japan's domination, just as she is now in Manchuria and that, with the league of nations in operation, if Japan refused to surrender her rights and concessions in Shantung and China should make complaint, it would be promptly taken up by the council of the league of nations.

CAN WITHDRAW FROM LEAGUE.

"He also made it perfectly clear that after two years upon serving notice, the United States could withdraw from the league and that while it is true that the covenant authorizes a member to withdraw after two years' notice to withdraw, provided that all its international obligations

and all its obligations under this covenant shall be fulfilled at the time of withdrawal, these conditions address themselves to the conscience of the withdrawing member of the league and that neither the council nor the assembly have any right to pass on the question as to whether these conditions have been fulfilled or not.

"This peace treaty," added Senator Pomerene, "ought to be ratified at once, or in the very near future, and I am sure any amendments we may propose will be considerably dealt with by other members of the league and, if not, we can withdraw from the league. Why then should we not help to stabilize world conditions and withdraw later if not satisfied? Common sense suggests this course and for the most part politics, and politics alone, stands in the way of it."



CARS ARE PROMISED

8 7 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

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PROCLAIM KOREAN NATION

"President" and Peace Delegate
Sign Appeal for Republic.

(By Plain Dealer-Times Leased Wire)

WASHINGTON, AUG. 31—In a proclamation addressed to "The people of the world," the "Republic of Korea" was proclaimed today. The proclamation is signed by Dr. Syngman Rhee, as "president of the Republic of Korea," and by J. Klusie S. Kimm, chairman of the Korean commission to the peace conference in Paris.

In the proclamation the sovereignty of Japan is renounced and the world is asked to accept Korea as an independent government, founded on the principles of the American Declaration of Independence.

It is charged Japan always has exhibited a "spirit of aggression and cupidity toward Korea," and that neither "ethnically, linguistically or temperamentally" have the Japanese anything in common with the Koreans.

0

8.

MORE LIGHT ON JAPANESE CON- DITIONS IN KOREA

The Following is a Signed Statement
by an American Missionary Liv-
ing in Korea:

The examination of women who have been arrested for their activity in the Independence movement is the most humiliating and disgraceful possible. It will have to be remembered however that the Japanese feel no shame when nude in the presence of the other sex. On the other hand, the Chinese and Korean women have the same feeling of delicacy as Europeans. They feel intense shame when seen by another. The Japanese know this and so when they put the Korean Women in the question box,—this mind you, is before they are condemned at all they are stripped absolutely nude. They strip not after they get to the room where they are questioned but in their rooms of confinement and that by gendarmes. From here they have to walk across an open court where they can be seen by any one who pleases. Sometimes they are accompanied by a Japanese female and sometimes not. It might also be said that each time they wash they have to take off the thin kimono which they wear in prison and stand naked before others while they wash.

Their arrignment is before men, of course. The chief part of the examination is to make the pain of humiliation just as intense as possible. Unmarried girls as well as Bible women who have lived in homes of refinement and have been used to nothing else than the courtesies due their sex have thus been outrageously treated. They were called bad women in the most revolting terms—just because they had shouted on the street, Hurrah for Korea.

Some women who tried to cover themselves with their hands had their hands tied behind them. One Bible woman had her arm wrenched out of its socket in this process. Some girls in being examined were commanded to get down on all fours and walk around, then told to imagine that they were walking on mirrors and to think how pretty they looked!

But this is not all, some were kicked in their stomachs and otherwise roughly treated by these fiendish men. Their breasts were squeezed, as you would a cow, and sticks were used in ways which cannot be mentioned. Some of us have heard terrible tales about the German treatment of women in Belgium and France, and though the awful depths have not yet been reached, we see the training of the same school.

The women are not safe in their homes during the day. They spend the day time in the hills and come to their homes only at night.

The Japanese are great sticklers for the truth when it comes from others, so let others read and understand. We have sworn statements from the women thus treated—which can be produced when needed."

Other foreign missionaries have sent reliable account of like examination of women by the Japanese in different parts of Korea. These are by no means unusual or isolated cases. How long will the civilized world permit such things to continue?

The Johnstown Independent.

A LOCAL NEWS JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF ITS PATRONS AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

VOL. XXXVI

JOHNSTOWN, OHIO

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1919

No. 12

MISS ANNA BRADFUTE BECOMES BRIDE OF REV. MCKINNEY.

In a quiet ceremony performed at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Albert Jackson, of near Troy, Ohio, Miss Anna Bradfute, daughter of the late John K. Bradfute, of one mile from Clifton was united in marriage to Rev. William T. McKinney, pastor of the Clifton Presbyterian church.

Dr. J. King Gibson, Chaplain at the Soldiers' Home, at Dayton, performed the ceremony, which took place at 12 o'clock, noon. About 35 guests, all relatives of the bride and groom, were present, but there were no attendants.

The bride was attired in a pretty gown of white voile trimmed in lace and she carried a bridal bouquet of bride's roses. Immediately after the ceremony the couple left for Winona Lake, the bride wearing a dark blue traveling suit. They will be at the Lake until September 1, when they will return and make their home in the Presbyterian home at Clifton.

Mrs. McKinney is a charming young girl and popular among a large circle of friends. Rev. McKinney came to Clifton about a year ago from Johnstown, Ohio. He is a graduate of Wooster and of the Princeton Theological school.

GORSUCH REUNION.

The annual reunion of the Gorsuch family was held in the town hall at Johnstown, O., on the 13th of August. It was a very busy time with the farmers, many of them being unable to attend, nevertheless there was a very fair attendance, over 90 being present.

Rev. Medara Gorsuch of Lake Worth, Florida, Mrs. Evaline Pollock and Wm. Gorsuch of Cromwell, Ind. were here for the occasion. There were also several from Gambier, Sunbury, Center Village and Columbus.

Mrs. Happy Peters of Johnstown, the oldest member of the family was present.

The day was spent as usual in visiting and family gossip and in making way with the beautiful dinner which was spread upon the tables. Unlimited ice cream was served during the afternoon. It was an enjoyable occasion for everyone.

The next reunion will be held at Sunbury, O., on the second Wednesday in August, 1920.

NEW OHIO SPEED LAW

Measure Limits Motor to 15 m.p.h. in cities, 20 m.p.h. in towns, and 30 m.p.h. in country.

Ohio's new anti-speed law for motor vehicles went into effect Sunday. The new speed limit is 15 miles an hour in the closely built-up districts of cities, 20 miles an hour in the outlying districts and 30 miles an hour in the country.

Exceeding these limits "shall be presumptive evidence of a rate of speed greater than is reasonable and proper," says the new law, and the penalty is a fine of \$25 for the first offense and from \$25 to \$100 for the second offense.

No city, village or other public authority has a right to fix rates of speed different from the state law, the new act provides.

The new law is similar to the New York automobile law. It differs from the old Ohio law in that it decreases the speed limits from 8, 15 and 20 miles to 15, 20 and 30 miles and increases the maximum penalty for violation from \$50 to \$100.

SQUIRREL SEASON OPENS SEPTEMBER 3

The squirrel season comes in Wednesday, September 3rd.

The new game laws provide that squirrels may be killed from August 20 to September 20, but since the new code does not go into effect until 90 days after being signed by the governor, the squirrel season opens this year Sept. 3rd, next year on Aug. 20. Anyone who kills squirrels before Sept. 3rd will be prosecuted, according to information from the bureau of fish and game, as the date is being published in all parts of Ohio.

4-INCH WHEAT DRILLING BRINGS LOWER YIELDS

Tests in comparing eight-inch with four-inch drilling of grain with wheat and oats carried on at the Ohio Experiment Station are being viewed by agricultural specialists as particularly significant in dealing with the problems in economic grain production. It has been claimed that four-inch drills because of the closer rows, would give larger yields than the eight inch drills but this is not the case as eight-inch drilling has shown a larger return than four-inch, although the grain has been only about one bushel of grain to the acre and 16 pounds of straw.

With oats, covering a four-year period, there is a gain in favor of eight-inch drilling, the gain being four bushels of grain and 51 pounds of straw to the acre.

The result of the tests were averaged from yields secured since 1915 and from different rate of seeding per acre.

The Johnstown Farmers' Cooperative Co. have a car of fence in and farmers will do well to see the fence and get prices.

MORE LIGHT ON JAPANESE CONDITIONS IN KOREA

The Following is a Signed Statement by an American Missionary Living in Korea:

The examination of women who have been arrested for their activity in the independence movement is the most humiliating and disgraceful position. It will have to be remembered however that the Japanese feel no shame when nude in the presence of the other sex. On the other hand, the Chinese and Korean women have the same feeling of delicacy as Europeans. They feel intense shame when seen by another. The Japanese know this and so when they put the Korean Women in the question box, this is a humiliating and disgraceful position. They strip not after they get to the room where they are questioned but in their rooms of confinement and that by gendarmes. From here they have to walk across an open court where they can be seen by any one who pleases. Sometimes they are accompanied by a Japanese female and sometimes not. It might also be said that each time they are taken to the court to take off the thin kimono which they wear in prison and stand naked before others while they wash.

Their arraignment is before men, of course. The chief part of the examination is to make the pain of humiliation just as intense as possible. Unmarried girls as well as Bible women who have lived in homes of refinement and have been used to nothing else than the courtesies due their sex have thus been outrageously treated. They were called bad women in the most revolting terms—just because they had shouted on the street, Hurrah for Korea.

Some women who tried to cover themselves with their hands had their hands tied behind them. One Bible woman had her arm wrenched out of its socket in this process. Since girls in being examined were commanded to get down on all fours and walk around, then told to imagine that they were walking on mirrors and to think how pretty they looked!

But this is not all, some were kicked in their stomachs and otherwise roughly treated by these fiendish men. Their breasts were squeezed, as you would a cow, and sticks were used in ways which cannot be mentioned. Some of us have heard terrible tales about the German treatment of women in Belgium and France, and though the awful depths have not yet been reached, we see the training of the same school.

Women are not safe in their homes during the day. They spend the day in the bills and come to their homes only at night.

The Japanese are great sticklers for the truth who nit comes from others, so let others read and understand. We have sworn statements from the women thus treated—which can be produced when needed.

Other foreign missionaries have sent reliable account of like examination of women by the Japanese in different parts of Korea. These are by no means unusual or isolated cases. How long will the civilized world permit such things to continue?

YOUR MONEY will earn FIVE PER CENT interest per annum, payable SEMI-ANNUALLY, if deposited in this Institution—guaranteed both as to principle and interest. Interest starts from the day of your deposit—why not start today? THE JOHNSTOWN BLDG. & LOAN COMPANY, JOHNSTOWN, OHIO.

SEEKING A HOME FOR MARY.

Who is a beautiful girl of ten years with dark eyes and dark curls, she is a ward of the children's welfare department of the Ohio Board of State Charities and will make a Catholic home a happy one for some family. The child is splendidly fit physically and mentally, and would add to the happiness of any home-life. She is homeless and of Catholic parentage and no other home is being considered by the board unless no Catholic home is available. Won't some good family volunteer to give this beautiful girl the comforts of a good home which she so much deserves. We are very anxious to find such a home as soon as possible. I would also be very glad to hear from anyone who is interested in a Protestant child in their home.

I will be very glad to hear from anyone interested in Mary either by mail or phone. Arthur W. Caldwell, Field Supervisor Children's Welfare Department, Pataskala, O., Citizens Phone 49.

Electric Light Rate in Effect August 1st, 1919.

Minimum charge, \$1.00 per month. 3 lights, \$1.50 per month. 4 lights, \$2.00 per month.

All patrons using more than 4 lights must put in meter.

Meter rate 10c per kilowatt per month. 10 percent discount if paid on or before 10 of the month.

WANT PURE WHEAT SEED

O. A. Fry and J. E. VanFossen of Hartford township, George Brooks of St. Albans township, J. H. Orr of Lick township and John Lambert of Newton township have made application to the Ohio Experiment Station for a few bushels of pure seed wheat.

These men intend to keep this wheat clean and thus secure a good crop of seed wheat. The farm bureau urges that more farmers in the county secure a few bushels of the best varieties from the station.

HOOVER REUNION.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Hoover of Center Village gathered together August 12 the descendants of James Hoover, the occasion being his father Gaylor Hoover's 71st birthday and who with Mrs. Melissa Gorsuch of Johnstown and Charles Hoover of Sunbury are the only remaining members of the original family of Mary Tullar, formerly a Showalter, Rebecca Puckett, Sophia McClurg, Gaylord, Alphonse Gorsuch, Hattie Clark, Will, Manna and Charles.

Sixty some cousins enjoyed the bountiful reunion dinner. A permanent organization was formed with Charles Hoover President, O. Hoover vice president and D. C. Hoover Secretary. From his own boyhood recollections Rev. Medary Gorsuch, now a resident of Lake World, Fla. testified to the teaching received that was held by the pioneer families and recalled that in this day of stress and the rural people were the backbone of the world's future. Rejoicing that the safe return of the boys in the service made a real reunion in the families he made a plea for everything that means clean boys and girls of the rising generations.

Guests as recorded in the order of the parents were: Mr. and Mrs. Tullar, daughter Stella and grand-daughter Thelma of Newark, Henry and Mamie Tullar, Johnstown, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Hoover of Center Village, Mrs. and Mrs. O. C. Hoover, Mrs. Hazel Hoover and Harold Hoover of Columbus, Mr. Clarence Hoover of Center Village, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Hoover, Centerburg, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Hoover and son Robert Leslie, Mrs. Noah Gorsuch, Center Village, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gorsuch, Miss Nellie Gorsuch and Eugene, Arthur, Dwight and Clyde Gorsuch, Johnstown and Miss Vera Gorsuch of Columbus, Charlie, Bertha, Lee and Ombus, Charles, Center Village, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Clark and son Francis, Willie Clark and daughter Mildred of Condit, Mr. and Mrs. Willie Gorsuch and daughter Hila, Johnstown, Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Hoover, sons Bliss, James and Claude, Sunbury, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Hoover, Condit, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Love, Miss Clara Love and Clyde Love, Johnstown, Charles Hoover, Miss Fern and Flo and Frank Van and Edward Hoover of Sunbury.

The invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Hoover to have the 1920 reunion meet with them in the home they are now building north of Center Village was accepted.

DEMOCRATIC

About fifty of the Democratic members of the Opera House Saturday night and nominated the following township ticket:

Trustees—Thos. Thompson, C. Bottenfield and Geo. Carlinghouse. Treasurer—Robt. E. Buxton. Clerk—Lester Priest. Justice of Peace—W. W. Simms and James J. Hill. Assessor—L. Bottenfield. Ditch Supervisor—Geo. Dugan. Constables—Wm. Butt and W. W. Simmons. School Board—Vernie Swick and Tell Kasson.

CONVENIENCE

Our Certificates of Deposit furnish a convenient form of investment. Bearing a fair rate of interest, being readily convertible should the principal be needed, and backed by first mortgage real estate security, they combine all the attractive features desired in the placing of money.

100 per cent Safety—5 per cent interest.

The Centerburg Building and Loan Association Company, Centerburg, Ohio.

STATE FAIR VISITORS

Are Welcome at The Buckeye State Building & Loan Co., 22 West Gay St., Columbus, O.

1. And so are all other persons.
2. Come in and see a model savings institution.
3. One of the largest, safest and best known Building & Loan Associations in the state.
4. Assets over \$17,400,000.
5. 5 per cent interest paid on time deposits.

FACT

Don't let your head get swelled because you have a little fame. For, four weeks after you have died and left this world of fame, They'll say of you, as they have said of others by the score: "It seems to me that somewhere I have heard that name before."

—Luke McLuke

FOSTER REUNION.

The twenty-seventh annual reunion of the Foster family will be held at the home of Robert Carnal (Rockdale Farm) Saturday, August 23rd, 1919. Let all relatives plan to be present.

Rockdale Farm is located near Hanover, O., on the Newark and Hanover Pike and on the Newark and Zanesville electric car line.

Pres., Mrs. W. H. Hughes. Secy, Elsie B. Foster.

NEEDED MORE MONEY

A negro who had an injured leg entered a doctors office.

"Hello, Sam! Got cut up again, see?"

"Yes, sah. I done got carved with a razor, Doc."

"Why don't you stay out of company?" said the physician as he dressed the wound.

"Deed I'd like to Doc, but I a got 'nuff money to git a divorce."

26 YEARS AGO.

RECORDED IN THE INDEPENDENT IN THE ISSUE OF AUGUST 21, 1893

Miss Sylvia Johnson is visiting in Newark.

Fred Tippy says its a Democrat and a fine one.

Ernest Ashbrook of Granville, is spending the week here.

Miss Alta Baker is attending the teacher's institute at Newark.

Mrs. C. M. Lewis and daughter, Ida are visiting friends in Newark.

Lud Wright and lady and O. W. Runyan and lady spent the Sabbath at Mt. Vernon camp meeting.

J. D. Rusler and wife and Mrs. A. L. Willison attended the Lancaster Camp Meeting over Sunday.

Clyde Ross and Russ Frederick drove over to Delaware, Friday to attend the K. of P. picnic and report a good time.

Norman Buxton left Tuesday morning for Leland Stanford Jr. University at Palo Alto, California to begin his Freshmen year.

Mrs. Eva Whitton and three boys of VanWert, have been visiting at J. W. Kirts' for the past three weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Park DeCrow and Miss Rosa Dolph left Monday morning for Chicago and the World's Fair.

The picnic in Frank Lafferty's grove, just south of town, last Thursday given by the members of St. Joseph Church was one of the most pleasant occasions of the season. The weather being fine, it was estimated that fully two thousand people were present.

Miss Clara Tyler, Laura Clark, Mary McGrew and Horton Butt returned from Pataskala Friday where they had been attending the Normal.

Miss Mayme and Della Hutchins returned home from Clyde, O., Tuesday where they had been visiting for several weeks.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

publish below a list of acknowledgments and wish to thank all who have paid recently. We have a number of subscribers who are slightly in arrears and we would appreciate it very much if they would kindly look after this matter. We have a family of sixteen hundred and it is quite a task to keep them paid up. Examine your label.

Mrs. A. Horn, No. 3. Emmett Kason, Alexandria No. 2. D. F. Stone, Croton, O. Mary Tippet, No. 6. Mrs. Fay Hughes, Cranville, O. David Keeran, No. 3. Bessie Adams, Cleveland, O. Chas. Lake, Columbus, O.

John Baker, No. 4. Don E. Butt, No. 1. W. E. McClurg, No. 2. Alva Crandstaff, No. 2. Rev. James T. Lowe, Cleveland, O. Lute Wells, Alexandria, O. Bert Miller, No. 5. Mrs. Howard Baker, No. 3. V. L. Graves, Centerburg, O. Mrs. J. H. Connolly, El Paso, Tex. Dessie Carlock, Alexandria, new. Alice Harrison, Alexandria, new. Richard Thomas, Alexandria, new. A. H. Yaman, Creston, Iowa. L. W. Siler, No. 3.

Dr. Carl K. Butt, Columbus Grove, O. R. J. Shaub, No. 2. Jacob Beaver, Pataskala, O. O. W. Houck, Centerburg, O. E. W. Roberts, Croton, O. P. J. Brish, Cranville, O. C. M. Slegfried, Mt. Vernon, O. Wm. Fitzell, Kilmore, O., new. Mrs. B. L. Stultz, Pataskala. James Eppley, No. 4. W. C. Longwell, Boring, Oregon. Ida Moorehart, Morgantown, O. Walter Smith, No. 5. Clarence Wright, No. 6. Mrs. Stephen Crandstaff, Croton. Lottie Cook, Akron, O. Jasper Cheek, Westerville, O. Mrs. H. P. Montgomery, Granville. W. E. Alsap, Pataskala, O. Belle Avery, Cranville. W. S. Myers, City.

W. R. Sanger, Columbus. Stenson Swickard, Calena, O., new. Mike Elias, Plain City, O. Calvin Piper, City. Wm. Cooper, No. 2. Forest Buel, Chicago, Ill. C. G. Kason, City.

Anna Rowe, No. 4. J. M. Wright, City. Henry Foster, Alexandria. Martha Pickering, No. 2. Rev. Wm. Sullivan, City, new. Mrs. B. J. Mattingly, City. S. S. Wright, Croton. Mrs. I. J. Philbrook, Columbus. Willie Emerson, No. 2. O. C. Hoover, Columbus, O. Mrs. R. J. Lewis, Frazesburg, O. Clara Dunlap, Cranville. F. W. Burkham, Alexandria, O. F. S. Paige, City. Arthur Hall, No. 4.

NOTICE

There will be a meeting of the Republicans of Monroe Twp. at town hall, Friday evening, Aug. 22 at 5 o'clock for purpose of nominating a township ticket. Forest R. Green, Central Co.

WE WILL HAVE A CAR OF

Lion and New Page Fence

in a few days. This fence is made from high carbon open hearth steel and will gauge the sizes sold for and a fence that will stay and give satisfaction. Will also have heavy Hog Barb Wire and Braze Wire—Steel and Wood Gates.

Why not conserve your fertilizer, which nature has given you, in your straw? You can do this by using the

EAGLE STRAW SPREADER

on the straw attachment for the No. 8 Corn King Spreader. You not only conserve your fertilizer, but you add humus to your soil, which is the one most important thing the soil needs.

The following table gives you your straw values.

	Nitrogen	Phos	Value
1 Ton Oats.....	12.4	1.6	\$ 9.62
Wheat.....	10.0	1.6	29.8
Rye.....	10.0	2.6	18.0
Barley.....	12.0	1.8	14.0
Buckwheat.....	25.0	1.4	18.2
			8.91
			12.05

J. M. HURSEY,
CITIZENS PHONE 85 JOHNSTOWN, OHIO

5%

interest from date of your deposit and check for interest will be mailed to you semi-annually.

Any amount accepted from \$1.00 to \$10,000.00.

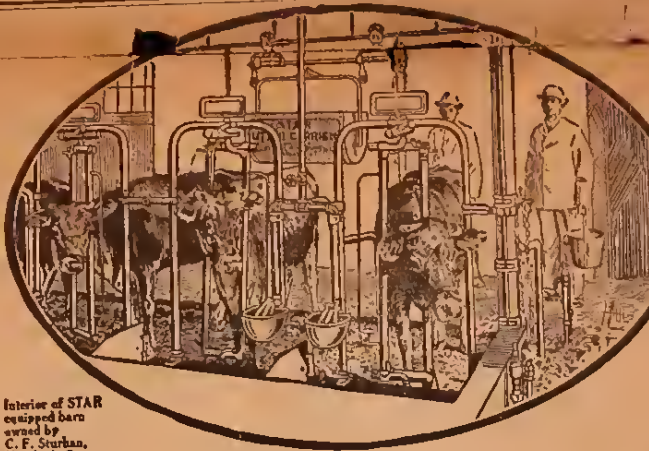
5 Per Cent Interest—100 Per Cent Safety

THE JOHNSTOWN BUILDING AND LOAN ASS'N CO.

JOHNSTOWN, OHIO.

Incorporated April 2, 1899 Capital Stock \$1,000,000.00

Bring the Victory Shaft to Licking County.—Buy W. S. S.



Now men now grab the Bull by the horns. Don't tarry.

STOP! LOOK AND LISTEN!

The price of Skim Milk is up up \$1 the equivalent to 100 pounds or 1 cent per pound.

Can you beat it? No! No!

Get on the wagon. Get on now with

Moore's & Ross Milk Co.

Your House

Is worth more today than it was a year ago. It would cost you DOUBLE to rebuild it, if the fire demon got it.—So why not increase your INSURANCE? Some are adding a Third—others more. It is the wise and safe thing to do. It takes only a little accident to turn the highest home into a pile of ashes.

—SEE US—

Strongest, Oldest, Safest—Companies

THE Ashbrook Insurance AGCY

"An Agency of Service"

JOHNSTOWN, OHIO

A Car Load of Mattresses Going on Sale at A 25% Saving

COMPARE THESE PRICES

A 50 POUND MATTRESS, ALL FELT ROLL EDGE, GOOD GRADE ART TICK, AT.....\$14.50

A 45 POUND MATTRESS, ALL FELT ROLL EDGE, GOOD GRADE ART TICK AT.....\$12.50

A 50 POUND MATTRESS, SEMI-FELT ROLL EDGE, GOOD GRADE ART TICK, AT.....\$ 9.50

A 50 POUND MATTRESS, COMBINATION ROLL EDGE, GOOD GRADE ART TICK.....\$7.50

A 50 POUND MATTRESS, HUSK COMBINATION AT.....\$ 5.50

A 20 POUND ALL FELT DAVENPORT PAD AT.....\$ 6.75

These Mattresses are Manufactured of all New Material in Compliance with The Ohio Laws

Months ago we purchased this carload of mattresses at old prices. We are not asking you the present prices today, but are passing the old price on to you. Don't fail to get your mattress wants supplied at these very low prices.

If you can't get to the store drop us a line or telephone us at our expense. Just specify what grade mattress you wish. We will deliver same to you on approval. You place yourself under no obligations whatever. Taking price, quality and the advance in the past few weeks you can't afford to overlook this saving.

A SPECIAL BED OUTFIT

A two inch post bed, all steel, vernis marten finish. An all steel spring, guaranteed 20 years and a good grade mattress. A real value.....\$23.50

We Are Agents for the Pathe and Meteor Phonographs

Let us deliver one to you on trial. NO NEEDLES TO CHANGE. PLAYS ALL RECORDS. Priced at \$32.50 to \$225.00.

Davenport priced from \$40.00. Quartered sawed golden oak BUFFETS priced from \$30.00 up.

Furniture prices are advancing. You can save money by buying at once.

We deliver the goods and guarantee what we sell.

Centerburg Furniture Co.

Hanover Bros. in Charge

CENTERBURG, OHIO.

Both Phones.

HARTFORD

George Lyman, Editor.

BUXTONS—INSURANCE

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Stultz and daughter, Neva spent Sunday with Mrs. Stultz's mother at Ankneytown, O.

Mr. H. L. Wright underwent an operation at Grant Hospital, Columbus, O. last Thursday and we are glad to report that he is getting along nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Yoakam and daughters, Dora and Grace and Mrs. J. R. Cunningham were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Williams last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Wells are spending the week at Indian Lake and Ada, O.

Misses Gladys Perkins and Frances Graves who have been spending the past few weeks at Chautauqua, N. Y., returned home Saturday.

Kenneth Clem from Springfield, O., is spending a few days with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sanford.

Rev. H. D. Wickens and wife who have been spending the past two weeks with the latter's parents Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Welch near Bethel, returned to their home in Liberty Center, O., last Friday.

Mrs. J. R. Kerns from near Concord, O., is being treated for cancer by Mr. Geo. H. Lyman.

YOUR MONEY will earn FIVE PER CENT interest, per annum, payable SEMI-ANNUALLY, if deposited in this institution - guaranteed both as to principle and interest. Interest starts from the day of your deposit—why not start today? **THE JOHNSTOWN BLDG. & LOAN COMPANY, JOHNSTOWN, OHIO.**

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Myers were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Taylor Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Conklin and son Lawrence from Worthington, O., and Mr. and Mrs. Guy Conklin from East Liverpool, O., visited Mr. and Mrs. John Willison Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Wright are spending a few days at Detroit, Mich.

Mr. Ed Haugh from Johnstown, spent Monday with his son, Mr. Herold Haugh.

Mr. Dana Mitchell from Chicago, Ill., was calling on Mr. L. D. Cumpston and other friends in our village Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Thrall, Mrs. Newton Hall and son Gerald and Miss Nancy Hall attended the Hall-Quick reunion at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Douglas near Lock last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Munson Buel had as their guests Sunday Mr. Don Butt and daughter, Marie from near Jersey, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Buel, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Burrell and Mrs. C. B. Perkins and children.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. Church will meet at the home of Mrs. Susie VanFossen Thursday afternoon, August 21st.

BUXTONS—INSURANCE

Miss Leona Evans from Columbus, O., called at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Perry Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Long from Newark, O., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Perfect Sunday.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Church of Christ will hold an all-day picnic at the home of Mrs. S. E. Hoover Thursday, August 28th. All members are especially urged to be present.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Willison from Columbus visited relatives in our village over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Payne from Johnstown, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Shipley and daughter, Maxine from Centerburg and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Alberry from Lock and Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Higgins and children from Orrville, O., were guests at the Bert Higgins home Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Stumph and daughter Marie visited relatives in Chesterville Sunday.

Mrs. Nettie Evans and Misses Lola Miller, Fern Sinkey, Neva Stultz, Frances Graves and Blanche DeWitt are attending Teacher's Institute in Newark, O., this week.

Miss Grace Wright visited her father at Grant Hospital, Columbus, O., Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Merlin Murphy and daughter Nellie from Bethel were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Grandstaff, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Featherolf, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Myers and family, Mr. and Mrs. Fred McIntick, Mr. John McIntick, Mr. Joe Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Snooks and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Elza Debolt, Miss Thelma Kislinsky and Mr. and Mrs. Hal Myers from New Way were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Turner near Johnstown Sunday.

The Greatest Fair on earth will be held at Hartford, O., September 4-5-6-1919.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Graff from Canton, O., are spending a few days at the home of the former's sister, Mrs. Wm. D. Benner.

Mr. and Mrs. Doug Willison and Mrs. Cosette Hempstead and son, Addison were Newark visitors Monday.

Mrs. Hempstead attended the Teacher's Institute.

Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Williams and daughter, Florence, were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Williams Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ryan Booher moved from the Erwin Kasson property to the Ed Crowe farm west of town Monday.

Mrs. Iva Haugh visited Mrs. George King in Columbus, O., over Sunday. Messrs Wm. and Frank Bass from Pittsburgh, Pa., visited at the home of their brother, Rev. T. T. Bass over Sunday and their father, Rev. J. C. Bass returned home with them Monday for a few weeks visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sharp and children and Mr. and Mrs. Allison Myers from near Johnstown were guests of Mrs. John Sharp Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hook and children from Utica, O., spent Sunday evening with Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Perfect.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Siegfried had as their guests Sunday Mrs. Lucetta Hoover, Mrs. Minnie Bulford and Mrs. William, Mrs. Lillian Leamon, Miss Flora Hoover, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sanford and Kenneth Clem.

Mr. and Mrs. Penton Welch and children spent Saturday night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Frazier near Mt. Vernon, O.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Reid and son James were Newark visitors last Friday.

The pupils of Prof. D. D. Pryor will hold their annual reunion at the home of Miss Grace Wright on Wednesday, August 27. All pupils are especially urged to attend. Mr. and Mrs. Pryor will be present and we expect to have a very pleasant time together once more.

Mr. Ellsworth Leamon from Columbus was home over Sunday.

Mrs. Nettie Evans had as her guests Saturday evening, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Willison from Columbus, Mr. and Mrs. Kirk Willison, Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Payne and children and Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Willison.

The local real estate agents, Stumph & Darling have sold the Harry Patton farm south of town to Mr. Guy Clem from Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. Snyder from Vanata Ohio and Mr. Henry Freuse from Cambridge, O., called at the home of Mrs. Ella Montgomery Monday afternoon.

The Republicans of Hartford township are requested to meet at the Town Hall Saturday evening, August 23 to nominate their officers for the coming election.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bricker and children spent Saturday at the home of C. Bricker in Baltimore, O.

Mr. Herold Haugh spent several days last week in Columbus.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Briggs Monday, August 18, a son, William Smith. Congratulations.

Kenneth Foster from Sunbury, O., visited at the Fred Foster home from Tuesday until Friday.

Mr. John Day from near Peerless, Ohio is spending a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Grandstaff.

Mr. Redman Payne from Newark is visiting his sister, Mrs. Ursula Condon and other relatives in this community.

FARMS FOR SALE

We have some extra good corn and wheat farms, also good stock farms, arranging from 75 to 200 acres.

Possession this fall.

STUMPH & DARLING,
Insurance and Real Estate.
CROTON, O.

who has been in town a long time is slowly

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Thrall and Mrs. Nancy Hall spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Douglas near Lock.

The Hartford Public Schools will begin Monday morning, September 1, 1919 and the schools of Hartford township will begin September 8.

Mrs. Ed Harding and son Carl of Johnstown were calling on relatives in our village Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Ed Gulick, son Edward and daughter Elizabeth from Columbus are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Reid.

The Womans Guild will meet at the Congregational church, Wednesday, August 27 at two o'clock. Every member requested to be present, business and program.

Mr. A. D. Burrell sold his farm last week to Mr. L. B. Alsop of Amanda, O., consideration \$200 per acre. Possession to be given October 1st.

The annual Hilliard reunion of the Hartford high school girls of 1881 to '85 was held recently at the home of Mrs. Lucetta Hoover of Croton, the "mother" of all the Hartford high school boys and girls for many years. When any of them fell in the run near by, lost a button or any misfortune befell them, Aunt Lucetta was the one they went to for repairs, consultation and sympathy and she never failed them.

The day was very pleasantly spent in enjoying a sumptuous dinner, recalling old school days and some of the jolly, good times gone by. The large cake presented to Mrs. Hoover by the girls from Columbus with the words "Hilliard Reunion" in pink and white made a charming centerpiece for the table and very delicious eating.

Those present were:— Mrs. Lucetta Hoover, Inez Dally Landrum, Alice Wells Wright, Lillie Frost Dixon, Ida Edman Shipley, Winnie Tipton, Tillar, Victoria Anderson Stinson, Ida Thompson Gallogly, Helen Kason Hatfield, Adelle Evans Pierson, Bertha Hill Whitehead, Flora G. Hoover, Minnie Hoover Bulford, Lara Graves Wells, Sadie Brazill, Lucie Crawford Della Graves Willison, Jennie Cowell Evans, Bertha Montgomery Wright, Nellie Willison Barrick, Libbie Smith Wright, Lida P. Miller, Belle Simpson Case. The next reunion will be held at the home of Mrs. Alice Wright Croton Ohio the first Wednesday in August, 1921.

The following program expresses how the girls begin to feel.

A BACK NUMBER
I want to be young again, yes I do, And have my giggles (and dimples, too);
To think the whole world was just made for me,
With perhaps standing room for two or three.

And there are the lost giggles gone too? Oh,
And in a river of sighs long ago, A little gurgle, a faltering lip
Two hard straight lines where the dimples slip.

From their noorings and drift away in tears.

And dance and twinkle and wait thru long years
For a chance to come home. They never do,
And that's what the matter with me and you—

We're old. There's lint or something upon our hair,
That won't brush off, and our hearts debonair
Must still beat time to the langrous feet

That fain would go tripping adown the street—

But they don't; no, there's an ache in each toe,
Our ankles are thick (and we prize them so
In their trim, slim days). And our pudgy hands!

Oh, help us! we're fat. And we loosen bands.

Pretending we like to be fat and slow,
But we don't, not a little bit, you know,
But we can't help ourselves...We're growing old.

We're a song that's sung, a tale that is told.

Oh, I want to be young again, I do, And find my lost giggles (and dimples, too);

I'm dead tired of lint and of fat and things,
It's oh, for youth and a bow with two strings.

I'm tired of wrinkles and crowfeet and lines,
That are mad misfits. God help us! they're signs.

Oh, I want to be young again—don't you?
And have back my giggles (and dimples too).

BUXTONS—INSURANCE
CALL WORLD WAR VETS TO FORM AM. LEGION

There will be a meeting of all soldiers, sailors and marines in the county at Taylor Hall on Thursday afternoon, August 28 at 2 o'clock for the purpose of organizing posts of the American Legion. There are 2,000 men from Licking county who participated in the world's war and it is probable that posts will be organized in Newark, Johnstown, Pataskala, Utica and Hanover.

THE FITTING OF GLASSES IS MY SPECIALTY.

O. P. COOK
Manufacturing
Optician & Optometrist,
Hotel Warden Block.

"Let's Go"
to the Newark Business College and prepare for success.

This College has three calls for every graduate.

If you wish to get the best training at this college and come to the Newark Business College. Get your training at this college and we will place you in a good position.

New Term Begins Sept. 2nd, but you can enter any time.

Newark Business College,
D.P. McDonald, Prin.
22 1-2 S. Second Street.

ROUTE NO. SIX

BUXTONS—INSURANCE
Baling hay is the order of the day along the route.

Miss Minerva Barcus spent Sunday at the M. W. Johnson home near Center Village.

Mr. and Mrs. Fox Green and son, Edward and Homer Green of Columbus, left last Wednesday for an extended visit through the southern states. They will make the trip in Mr. Green's auto.

Mr. J. H. Benner who was spending the week with Miss Winnie Sinkey returned to her home in Croton Wednesday afternoon owing to ill health.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Dugan were Columbus visitors Tuesday.

Mr. Vernon Tippet and family of Loraine and Mrs. Clyde Uayne of Croton, were callers at the Wm. Tippet home Tuesday afternoon of this week.

Mrs. Clark Noe is spending the week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Clayton.

Elliott Ginn who has been over sea for some time returned home Thursday of last week.

T. A. Duckworth and family spent Sunday at the home of his mother, Mrs. Norman Duckworth.

Mrs. J. H. Benner spent Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. Rachel Barcus.

LEGAL NOTICE
Ruth L. Johns, whose place of residence is 205 Highland Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia, will take notice that Harry P. Johns on the 30th day of July, 1919, filed his petition in the Common Pleas Court of Licking County, Ohio, on the ground of gross neglect of duty and that Ruth L. Johns is required to answer or plead on or before the 13th day of September, A. D., 1919.

Harry P. Johns.
Frank A. Bolton, Atty for Plaintiff.

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IMPERIAL RESCRIPT ON ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM IN CHOSŌN.

Under yesterday's date, His Majesty granted a Rescript concerning the administrative reform in Chosen. The following is the official version:—

We have ever made it our aim to promote the security and welfare of our territory of Korea and to extend to the native population of that territory as our beloved subjects a fair and impartial treatment in all respects to the end that they may without distinction of persons lead their lives in peace and in contentment. We are persuaded that stage of development at which the general situation has now arrived calls for certain reforms in the administrative organization of the Government-General of Korea and we issue our Imperial command that such reforms be put into operation. The measures thus taken are solely designed to facilitate the working of administration and to secure good and enlightened government in pursuance of our avowed policy and in fulfilment of the altered requirement of the country. Specially in view of the termination of the war in Europe and of rapid changes in the conditions of the world we consider it highly desirable that every effort should be made for the advancement of the national resources and the well-being of the people. We call upon all the public functionaries concerned to exercise their best endeavours in obedience to our wishes in order that a benign rule may be assured to Korea and that the people diligent and happy in attending to their respective vocations may enjoy the blessings of peace and contribute to the growing prosperity of the country.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM

REVISION OF ORGANIC REGULATIONS.

Tokyo telegraphs that the revision of the Organic Regulations for the Chosen Government-General were published on Tuesday, instead of yesterday as generally expected. The essence of the revision has already been published in the *Seoul Press* and we have little of general interest to add to the summary given on the 12th inst. Through the revision all the Departmental Directorships of the Government-General ceased to exist, and the occupants of those posts automatically lost their positions.

CHANGE IN PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

Simultaneously with the above revision the Organic Regulations for provincial governments were revised. A principal feature of the change is the creation of a third department in provincial governments which have hitherto contained only two departments headed by secretaries. The chief of this new department, under the direction of the Governor, will attend to police and sanitary business, commanding and superintending police officers. Each provincial government will be organized of a Governor, a Councillor (*Chokunin* or *Sonin* rank), secretaries, police inspectors, technical experts, and others, and the Governor will hereafter assume the Japanese title *Chiji* as in the mother country in lieu of the old name *Chokunin*. The total personnel of the provincial governments throughout the country will thus include fifty-two secretaries and forty-eight police inspectors. Each police station will be directed by a police inspector or sergeant.

AUTHORITY OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR.

The provincial governor is authorized to enforce his orders by penalty in the shape of penal servitude, imprisonment, police detention, or a fine not exceeding one hundred yen.

POWER OF MILITARY COMMANDER.

By a War Ordinance the Regulations for the Army Headquarters in Chosen were revised at the same time. In virtue of this revision the Commander of the Army is authorized to respond to the request by the Government-General for the detaching of military in order to preserve peace and order. In case of an emergency requiring promptitude and not warranting delay in waiting for a request by the Government-General the Commander may use military force at his own discretion. In such a case, however, he is required to report at once to the War Minister and the Chief of the General Staff. This change, it scarcely need be noted, is a necessary incident on the Government-General being deprived through the present reform of the right of military command.

STATEMENT BY THE PREMIER

Simultaneously with the announcement of the administrative reform, Mr. Hara, Premier, published a statement, which, according to the official version, was as follows:—

Nearly ten years have elapsed since Korea was incorporated into the Empire of Japan and in view of significant changes which have meanwhile presented themselves in the conditions of the country, plans of various reforms to the Korean administrative system have been under long-continued consideration. Unfortunately in March last disturbances broke out in several parts of the peninsula which for obvious reasons have retarded the introduction of the contemplated reforms. It will not be necessary at this moment to give a full account of those disturbances. It is much to be regretted that as is generally the case under like circumstances they give birth to wild and baseless reports, some of which even went so far as to make new stories out of old incident antedating the annexation. Being determined to be perfectly just and fair in the conduct of affairs connected with the recent uprisings, the government will admit no excuse for any culprit whether he be a government official or a private citizen. Take the Suwon occurrence for instance. There the Government has caused the responsible officers who had already been subjected to administrative censure to be brought for trial before a Court martial.

In proceeding to the reorganization of the system of the Government-General of Korea I regret to announce the resignation of Marshal Hasegawa, Governor-General, and Mr. Yamagata, Director General of Administration, both of whom have rendered eminent service to the State at the important posts which they have occupied for several years. To fill the vacancies caused by their retirement Baron Saito and Mr. Mizuno have now been appointed respectively as Governor-General and Director General of Administration. Baron Saito who had long distinguished himself as a Minister of State requires no introduction for his high personality and powers of statesmanship. Now is there any need to refer to the high esteem in which Mr. Mizuno is held at home and abroad as a public servant who has not only filled with credit several important executive posts during a period of more than twenty years but also held a Ministerial portfolio in the late Cabinet. I have no doubt this two gentlemen will fully prove equal to the trust placed in them for carrying out the contemplated reforms in conformity with the expressed wishes of the government. Korea is united geographically with the main islands of Japan and the two peoples are closely related to each other in race, in manners and customs and in sentiments. No distinction or inequality should be allowed to exist between them as loyal subjects of the same sovereign whether politically, socially or otherwise. These considerations are understood to have invariably been kept in view in the Imperial Rescript issued at the time of the annexation as well as in that which has just been issued. It should be noted that the existing administrative system of Korea is not meant to be of a permanent and unalterable nature but that it embodies provisional arrangements calculated to meet the passing needs of the transitory period until the final goal is reached.

REGULATIONS FOR AUXILIARY GENDARMES.

Under yesterday's date Regulations for Auxiliary Gendarmes were promulgated by a War Office Ordinance. It provides for the institution of auxiliary gendarmes who are to be recruited from among Koreans of 20 to 35 years of age. None who has ever been sentenced to imprisonment or a severe punishment will be accepted, and the scholastic qualification is the finishing of the whole course of the Common School. The highest rank for an auxiliary gendarme is one corresponding to that of a Japanese sergeant.

COUNT HASEGAWA'S GIFT.

Chosen has just received a gift of three thousand yen from Count Hasegawa, ex-Governor-General, with his expressed desire that it be added to the library funds for common schools for both Japanese and Koreans. We understand that the sum will shortly be distributed among the schools by the Authorities.

CHANGE IN THE GOVERNMENT STAFF.

A Tokyo special reports that important decisions have been reached on appointments as follows:

Mr. Akaike..... Director of Home Bureau and Chief of Public Works Department in the Secretariat.
Mr. R. K. Ichikawa..... Director of Financial Bureau.
Mr. Y. Nishimura..... Director of Industrial Bureau.
Mr. S. Kokubo..... Director of Judicial Bureau.
Mr. Z. Shibata..... Director of Educational Bureau.
Mr. J. Noguichi..... Director of Police Bureau.
Mr. R. Mochizuki..... Director of Communications Bureau.
Mr. T. Otsuka..... Chief Secretary to the Central Council.
Mr. K. Aoki..... Chief of General Affairs Department in the Secretariat.
Mr. I. Wada..... Chief of Railway Department in the Secretariat.

Of the above names only four are new to Chosen. As already reported by the *Seoul Press*, Mr. Akaike was Governor of Shizuoka until his present promotion and Mr. Nishimura was Governor of Saitama Prefecture, while Mr. Shibata was Chief of the Home Affairs Department of Osaka Prefecture and Mr. Noguichi Chief of the Police Affairs Department in the Metropolitan Police Office. The rest have been in the service of the Government-General for many years. It is expected that these appointments will be officially published in a few days. Mr. Usami, Mr. Sudzuki and Mr. Obara, Departmental Directors, have all lost their positions in consequence of the abolition of the offices they held. Mr. Ogita, Director of the General Affairs Bureau, also met the same fate his Bureau having ceased to exist. Tokyo conveys rumour that Mr. Sekiya, ex-Director of the Educational Bureau, will be appointed Governor of Shizuoka Prefecture in succession to Mr. Akaike, Director of the new Home Bureau.

*Please return—
This better than before
but not what I think
it should be*

KOREANS GRANTED SELF-GOVERNMENT BY JAP EMPEROR

Military Control of Country Is
Abandoned and Other Pop-
ular Reforms Decreed.

GENDARMES RECALLED

Koreans Given Same Privil-
eges and Legal Rights as
Japanese People.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 21.—The Japanese military government in Korea will be succeeded by a civil one in accordance with an imperial decree issued at Tokio and received in Washington yesterday. Local self-government and other popular reforms looking to home rule are officially promulgated and the military gendarmerie, which has been under severe criticism for some time will be replaced by a civilian police force under civilian control.

A system of village and town municipal government based on popular suffrage also is to be undertaken.

Possibly the most important of all, from the Korean point of view, the rescript by the emperor of Japan provides that Koreans shall have the same privileges and legal rights as Japanese.

Heretofore Japanese have been a privileged class.

Baron Satto, former minister of state, and one of the best known of Japanese statesmen, becomes governor general, succeeding Marshal Hasegawa. Mr. Midzuno, former minister of interior in the late Kato cabinet, succeeds Director General Yamagata in administration.

ORDERS ARE OUTLINED.

The executive orders carrying into effect the emperor's rescript were issued yesterday in Tokio, but have not been received here. They are outlined, however, in a statement Premier Hara cabled to this country.

Premier Hara, in his statement, said:

"The government now is decided to carry out various reforms in Korea, and it is their fixed determination to forward the progress of the country in order that all differences between Korea and Japan proper, in matters of education, industry and of the civil service, finally may be obliterated altogether.

"To sum up, it may be stated that Korea and Japan proper form equally integral parts of the same empire, no distinction in principle should be made between them and that it is the ultimate purpose of the Japanese government in due course to treat Korea as in all respects on the same footing with Japan proper.

"In this wise manner, the only true object of the annexation, and on these lines may be expected the permanent advance and enlightenment of the Koreans."

KOREAN REFORMS PLEGGED BY JAPAN

Greater Democracy Among
Nipponese as Result of
Imperial Rescript.

BY OLIVER OWEN KUHN.

That the new Hara government of Japan intends to be as democratic as the older governments were militaristic and arbitrary is the interpretation placed by American officials upon the Imperial rescript of the emperor and the statement of Premier Hara, promising full reforms in Korea.

Japan's whole governmental policy in regard to social and economic conditions is undergoing great advances. There are no violent disruptions of the old system, but the changes that now are being effected insure a Japan governed along most accepted lines, according to the official viewpoint in Washington.

Going in Right Direction.

The statements in regard to reforms in Korea which were issued in Tokyo and just announced by the Japanese embassy in Washington will go very far in convincing the people of the United States that Japan is going in the right direction, according to the official viewpoint here, and do much to remove evil effects of the wholesale propaganda against the far eastern nation, which it is frankly admitted has left the American mind in "muddled state," so far as clear comprehension of new Japan's purposes are concerned.

Text of Imperial Rescript.

The text of the imperial rescript announcing a new era for Korea and Koreans follows:

"We have ever made it our aim to promote the security and welfare of our territory of Korea and to extend to the native population of that territory, as our beloved subjects, a fair and impartial treatment in all respects, to the end that they may without distinction of persons lead their lives in peace and in contentment. We are persuaded that the stage of development at which the general situation has now arrived calls for certain reforms in the administrative organization of the government general of Korea and we issue our imperial command that such reforms be put into operation.

"The measures thus taken are solely designed to facilitate the working of administration and to secure good and enlightened government, in pursuance of our settled policy and in fulfillment of the altered requirements of the country. Especially in view of the termination of the war in Europe and of rapid changes in the affairs of the world, we consider it highly desirable that every effort should be made for the advancement of the national resources and the wellbeing of the people. We call upon all the public functionaries concerned to exercise their best endeavors in obedience to our wishes in order that a benign rule may be assured to Korea and that the people, diligent and happy in attending to their respective vocations, may enjoy the blessings of peace and contribute to the growing prosperity of the country."

Premier Hara's Pledges.

Premier Hara's statement follows: "Nearly ten years have elapsed since Korea was incorporated into the empire of Japan, and, in view of significant changes which have meanwhile presented themselves in the conditions of the country, a plan of various reforms in the Korean administrative system has for some time been engaging my attention. Unfortunately, in March last disturbances broke out in several parts of the peninsula, which for obvious reasons have retarded the introduction of the contemplated reforms. It will not be necessary at this moment to give a full account of those disturbances. It is much to be regretted that, as is generally the case under like circumstances, they gave birth to wild and baseless representations, some of which even went so far as to make new stories out of old incidents antedating the annexation being determined to be perfectly just and fair in the conduct of affairs connected with the recent uprisings, the

government will admit no excuse for any citizen whether he be a government official or a private citizen. Take the Suwon occurrence, for instance. There the government has caused the responsible officers, who had already been subjected to administrative censure, to be brought for trial before a court-martial.

New Administration.

"In proceeding to the reorganization of the system of the government general of Korea I regret to announce the resignation of Marshal Hasekawa, governor general, and of Yamagata, director general of administration, both of whom have rendered eminent service to the state at the important posts which they have occupied for several years. To fill the vacancies caused by their retirement Baron Salto and Mr. Mitsuoka have now been appointed, respectively, as governor general and director general of administration. Baron Salto, who has long distinguished himself as a minister of state, requires no introduction for his high personality and powers of statesmanship. Nor is there any need to refer to the high esteem in which Mr. Mitsuoka is held at home and abroad as a public servant who has not only filled with credit several important executive posts during a period of more than twenty years, but also held a ministerial portfolio in the late cabinet.

"I have no doubt that these two gentlemen will fully prove equal to the trust placed in them for carrying out the contemplated reforms in Korea in conformity with the expressed wishes of the government.

Peoples Closely Related.

"Korea is united geographically with the main islands of Japan, and the two peoples are closely related to each other in race, in manners and customs, and in sentiments. No distinction or inequality should be allowed to exist between them as loyal subjects of the same sovereign, whether politically, socially or otherwise.

"These considerations are understood to have invariably been kept in view in the Imperial rescript issued at the time of the annexation, as well as in that which has just been issued. It should be noted that the existing administrative system of Korea is not meant to be of a permanent and unalterable nature, but that it embodies provisional arrangements calculated to meet the passing needs of the transitory period until the final goal is reached.

Reforms Decided Upon.

"In pursuance of this policy the government are now decided to carry out various reforms in Korea, and it is their fixed determination to forward the progress of the country in order that all differences between Korea and Japan proper in matters of education, industry and of the civil service may finally be altogether obliterated.

"The government are, moreover, confidently looking forward to the eventual adoption in Korea of a system of provincial and municipal administration similar to that in operation in Japan proper, so far as circumstances would permit. For a speedy attainment of these objects one naturally cannot rely solely on the force of organ and machinery, a great deal must necessarily depend upon the efforts of Koreans themselves toward their own upliftment.

"I am well aware that the system of gendarmerie prevailing in Korea is being made a subject of criticism at home and abroad, but I would call attention to the fact that the institution originated in attempts to meet the exigencies of the situation under the regime of residents general and was never intended to be a permanent arrangement.

Will Replace Gendarmerie.

"It is now proposed to have gendarmerie replaced by a force of police to be placed under the control of local governors in a manner similar to that which obtains in Japan proper, except in districts where conditions make immediate elimination inadvisable. It is not possible at this moment to make any further announcement on the details of the contemplated reforms, which it remains for the newly appointed authorities to work out.

"To sum up, however, it may be stated that Korea and Japan proper forming equally integral parts of the same empire, no distinction should in principle be made between them and that it is the ultimate purpose of the Japanese government in due course to treat Korea as in all respects on the same footing with Japan proper.

"In this wise may be attained the only true object of the annexation and on these lines may be expected the permanent advance and enlightenment of the Koreans. I trust that the above brief observations may assist the public at home and abroad to arrive at a full comprehension of the true intentions and policy of the Japanese government."

ECONOMIC SITUATION IN
CHOSEN.ADDRESS BY MR. MINOBE, GOVERNOR OF
THE BANK OF CHOSEN.

(Concluded from Yesterday)

GENERAL ECONOMIC SITUATION.

MANCHURIA:—With its immense natural resources, Manchuria has already contracted an inseparable relationship with Japan. It supplies the latter country with food-stuff, manure, iron, coal, and other raw materials, receiving from it manufactured articles in large quantities. This relationship will continue to grow as the country develops, but the development of the natural resources of Manchuria is only possible in the first place through banking activity, and in the second, by the extension of communication facilities. Manchuria has already 72 Japanese banks and branch banks established in its cities, in which number 18 offices of this bank are included, and the balance of the advances made in gold by these banks amounted at the end of May of this year to 161,000,000 yen. A comparison of these figures with those at the end of 1912, the year previous to the Bank's entry into Manchuria, amounting to 3,800,000 yen only, indicates how great has been the banking activity in Manchuria in recent days and at the same time how fast the custom is obtaining in the country to use gold as the basis of business transactions, and with what rapidity Japanese influence is spreading there. The development of banking has given birth to two clearing-houses in Manchuria, one in Dairen and the other in Mukden, and the Dairen clearing-house now occupies the 8th place in the amount of clearings in the Japanese Empire. But the abundance of products and the magnitude of transactions in Manchuria are such that it is hardly possible for the existing banks alone to cope with all the demands made on them, and it is earnestly hoped that large Japanese banks will take steps to open branches in Manchuria so that they too may co-operate with us in the opening up of this new country.

Turning to the communication facilities, by far the greatest part of the Manchurian products are conveyed to the sea-ports by rail. The extension of railway facilities as well as the keeping of them in the highest state of efficiency is therefore a matter of vital importance with regard to the economy of Manchuria. During the early part of the period, the transportation capacity of the Manchurian railways for ordinary goods was greatly impaired owing to the transport of troops, also to the fact that the construction of new freight cars could not be carried out, owing to the war-time conditions, as fast as the demand made upon them, with the result that the amount of goods in congestion once reached 700,000 tons. From March, however, the supply of new freight cars became more adequate, and the transport of troops also ceased for the time being, with the result that, by the end of the half-year, the goods in congestion had decreased to 300,000 tons. Meanwhile ocean-going steamers set free by the conclusion of the War began to arrive in numbers in the harbour of Dairen to take in the Manchurian staples, the export of which soon reached the highest figures on record.

The most important articles of trade in Manchuria are beans and their products, bean cake and bean-oil, and so predominant is their position in the Manchurian trade that these three articles alone constitute nearly three-quarters the value of the whole exports of the country. The annual yield of beans is now estimated at the lowest computation at 23,000,000 *koku* (114,139,800 bushels), but this amount will increase rapidly as the more remote parts of the country are brought under cultivation, and the railways are extended. Commenting upon their trade during the half year, it may be said it was somewhat inactive at the beginning, owing to the disturbance in transport capacity of the railway which greatly restricted their movement and also to the dull market for bean-oil abroad. But in April the demand for bean-oil in England, America, Sweden, and countries in Northern Europe suddenly increased, and its quotation in London showing a daily advance, orders from these countries came in in great amount, and the Manchurian oil market was stimulated into unprecedented activity.

It may here be noted that bean-oil has a world wide market as an ingredient in the making of margarine, soap, glycerine, and

paint, hence its future as an article of export is most promising, especially at this time when many countries in Europe and America are suffering from lack of food-stuff and of raw materials for their industry, and it is quite possible that the port of Dairen through which it is mostly exported will come to enjoy a position of great importance in the world-trade just on that account. Bean-cakes are mostly used as a fertilizer and also as feed for cattle, consequently they too command a great market. The demand for them will increase along with the advancement in the price of agricultural products.

Kaoliang or tall millet occupies the first position in the quantity of production of all the agricultural products of Manchuria. It is the staple food of the natives and the principal ingredient for native spirit. It used to be solely an article for home consumption, but after the outbreak of the European War a trial shipment was made to Europe as food for horses, and, being successful, has since continued to be exported. Recently its export to Japan was started. As for millet, its export to Chosen as a substitute for rice has reached quite an important amount of late. The export of both these articles is very encouraging.

The recent development in the cultivation of wet rice in Manchuria is worthy of note. It was first begun by Korean immigrants, then by the Chinese, and to-day many Japanese are engaged in its cultivation along the railway lines. The acreage of the rice field is constantly on the increase and the total amount of production, is now estimated at 800,000 *koku* (1,488,780 bushels) not an altogether negligible quantity in connection with the Japanese food problem.

Constant progress is also to be seen in the mining industry in Manchuria, but an enterprise claiming our special attention is the Anshan Iron Foundry run by the South Manchuria Railway Company, the first stage of the plan of which is now all but complete, and a department for the manufacture of pig-iron is already in operation. The second stage of the work is about to be started, and it is estimated that, at the end of it, no less than 1,000,000 tons of pig iron will be produced annually. Its completion will not only signalize the development of the mining industry in Manchuria but will also constitute a step further toward the ultimate solution of the iron problem of Japan.

Turning to the other lines of industry, the manufacture of wheat flour, sugar, tobacco, cement, and bricks, and the chemical industry, all of which were started some time before, made satisfactory progress, and their foundations were much solidified during the period. Not a small number of new enterprises was launched during the period, but the general tendency, and a very good tendency it was under the circumstances, was that individual enterprises were gradually being converted into stock companies with the purpose of extending their business and solidifying their basis, and thus preparing themselves for post-bellum changes.

The trade of Manchuria in general showed great prosperity due to the above-mentioned industrial development. The trade returns of Dairen up to the close of May give to exports *Tls.* 40,800,000 and to imports *Tls.* 29,600,000, aggregating *Tls.* 70,400,000, showing, in comparison with the figures for the corresponding period of the previous year, an expansion of 47 per cent. in export and 84 per cent. in import. The expansion of exports was chiefly due to the unprecedented prosperity experienced in the export of beans, bean-oil, bean-cakes, and millet, while the general well-being and the commercial activity resulting from this condition constituted the cause for the greater import of sheetings, skirtings, sugar, railway material, etc. The import market at the beginning of the half-year was, however, not quite so prosperous as at the close of it, the chief factors being the bankruptcy of some prominent Chinese merchants such as Hai Yi Shun, and the consequent inactivity of the Chinese merchants, and the difficulties attending transportation in North Manchuria and Siberia, also those attending the collection of bills consequent upon the abnormal fall in the Chinese Government paper money and in the Russian rouble. These adverse elements disappeared, however, toward the close of the period, and a prosperous import trade ensued as mentioned above.

GENERAL FINANCIAL SITUATION.

At the beginning of the half-year, a development more or less anomalous in the financial situation consequent on the conclusion of the War was expected, but as a mat-

ter of fact, all went well during the period. The economic progress above described called forth a greater demand for money, which made its movement more brisk, and kept the money market busy throughout the period.

To refer to the progress of note issue, the highest amount reached was 115,523,000 yen on January 1 and the lowest 85,492,000 yen on April 18, while it stood at 102,797,000 at the close of the half-year, showing, as compared with the figures of a year ago, an increase of 40,281,000 yen. The currency bills issued in Manchuria amounting to 1,282,000 yen at the end of the half-year also showed an increase of 197,000 yen.

In North Manchuria and Siberia, the rouble note, which was quoted at the beginning of the half-year at 500 roubles per 100 yen, fell with an alarming precipitancy on the currency of the Kerensky 20 and 40 rouble notes being prohibited, and seemed at one time likely to sink even below the 2,000 rouble level, with the result that actual stoppage of all economic activities was threatened. Fortunately, the quotation recovered a little and toward the close of the period fluctuated between 1,300 and 1,400. But the loss of prestige by the Russian money enhanced the popularity of the notes of this Bank, the circulation of which was gradually gaining not only among the Japanese but also among Chinese and Russians.

CONDITION OF THE BUSINESS OF THE
BANK.

Without entering into details of accounts, for which shareholders are referred to the statement annexed to this report, we are highly gratified to be able to report that the business of the Bank has on the whole made a most satisfactory development, and in this it has quite kept pace with the financial progress in general mentioned above. With regard to branch offices, the temporary office at Spassk, Maritime Province, Siberia, was closed in May last, its *raison d'être* having been lost on account of the removal of the troops from that town. On the other hand, a new branch was established in Shimonoseki, Japan, and preparations are being made to open an agency in New York. We have stationed a number of officials in this great metropolis for some years past to transact part of our business, but the expansion of our business beyond the Pacific has induced us to take this important step. The progress of business in many of the branch offices has been such that in some of them the existing buildings are quite inadequate to cope with the growing requirements. Some of these are being rebuilt, and some extended. Three in the course of construction are Tokyo, Dairen, Kaiyuan, Changchun, and Szupingchien; those for which plans are being made for new buildings are Taikou, and Kusan; and those for which sites have been purchased are Shimonoseki and Harbin.

The economic and financial situation in Chosen and Manchuria as outlined above has been carefully weighed in our conduct of business, and, while acting with great caution as required by the situation, our best efforts have been put forth to secure every possible development for the two countries in trade and industry, which is undoubtedly one of the greatest reasons for our being in them. Signs already point out that, now that the War is over, the economic activity of all nations in the Far East is assuming a magnitude never known before. It is in the highest degree necessary, therefore, that we should now provide ourselves with ample means to meet the situation, increase our reserve funds, and strengthen our foundation. It is a further pleasure to us to be able to report that our net profits for the half-year amounted to 1,988,000 yen, showing an increase of 327,000 yen over those for the preceding half-year.

Lastly, this institution will have completed its tenth year in November of this year. The constant progress which has marked its career during these ten years is undoubtedly due to the progress of the times themselves, the able guidance of the authorities, and the kind patronage and protection extended to it by its numerous customers and correspondents at home and abroad. But, at the same time, it is due to no small extent to the untiring and self-sacrificing services for the Bank of its numerous officials, and for this we feel in duty bound to express our sincere thanks. It is hardly necessary to say that our future development depends upon their continued ability and industry. Steps are, therefore, being taken to enlist the service of the able, and also to train up our own men. Efforts will be made to accord them treatment worthy of their service, and to provide them with what is necessary for their well-being and comfort, both spiritually and physically, so as to keep them in the state of highest efficiency. If all in the Bank, from the highest to the lowest, can be brought to work for the common interest of the Bank, and each does his duty to the best of his ability, the prosperity of this institution will be assured for all days to come.

August

THE SEOUL PRESS

JAPAN'S POSITION IN THE WORLD.

STATEMENT BY NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Our Tokyo correspondent wires the gist of an interview he has just been granted by Baron Saito, the new Governor General of Chosen. His Excellency thinks that the present is a period of the greatest moment for the destiny of the Japanese Empire and hopes that all the subjects of the Empire will thoroughly realize it. The great war has just come to an end and the world is in course of reconstruction. Japan, as one of the great Powers, stands in a position in which even her minor actions will affect the general situation of the world, and so the responsibility of the Japanese people, as upholders of peace and contributors to the progress of civilization, has become heavier than ever. In order to fulfill this responsibility, especially in order to promote the civilization, peace, and welfare of the Far East, the Japanese must always be in constant touch with the progress of the world, and exert themselves to the utmost to make themselves stronger. In all international dealings, what gives the strongest weight to the claims of any nation is the strength it has at its back. For this reason, every Japanese must put forth his greatest possible efforts, with the feeling that the present is a time of emergency. They must all work as strenuously as possible for the advancement of civilization, for the development of the national resources, and for increment in the national strength. This is a time requiring as much union and co-operation of the whole nation as that shown before the war with Russia. The country, however, must beware of abusing what strength it has. A civilized people should behave with fairness and morality, and strive to enjoy peace and prosperity by keeping in harmonious relations with other peoples.

Continuing, Baron Saito says that, when he visited the United States thirty-three years ago, the iron industry in that country was as yet in an infantile stage of development, most of the material used being imported from Cuba and Spain. In a few years from that time, however, Carnegie founded a great ironworks at Pittsburgh and in the course of but a few more years the iron industry made so great an advance that it was big enough to compete with British iron manufacturers. The great wealth of the United States in raw material and the spirit of enterprise of the American people have advanced the industries of that country to their present high standard of development, the iron industry just referred to being a conspicuous example. We must learn from the Americans in this respect. If we are industrious enough, we may convert even a barren land into a fertile one. Chosen is no exception. It is to be earnestly hoped that all living in Chosen, no matter whether Japanese or Korean, will endeavour to open up the resources of the peninsula by preserving brotherly relations and co-operating with each other. It is especially to be hoped that Korean leaders will pay great attention to this point.

SUPPRESSION OF NEWS.

We hope the Editor of the *Japan Chronicle* had time to look over the latest issue of the *Reimei Kosen*, containing several articles devoted to the study of the Korean problem. For the benefit of our foreign readers, we may state *en passant* that this is a monthly publication published in Tokyo giving verbatim versions of public lectures on current topics delivered from time to time by members of the Reimei Kai (Dawn Association), an organization lately brought into being by many well-known writers and publicists including Prof. S. Yoshino, Prof. T. Fukuda, Prof. I. Nitobe, and Dr. Y. Miyake. The latest issue of this journal is entitled Korean Number and contains articles by Prof. Yoshino and several other gentlemen. All these articles are severe attacks on the administration of Chosen.

As we said, we hope the Editor of the *Japan Chronicle* had a chance of seeing it, because after reading it he will no longer be able to say that Japanese do not pay much attention to the Korean problem or criticize the doings of their compatriots in this peninsula. It is the favourite tactic of the Editor of the *Japan Chronicle*, whenever British misrule in Egypt, India, and Ireland is held up, to say that many British writers have the courage to criticize it, while Japanese do not do anything of the kind. He seems scarcely to care whether the British colonial misadministration is continued or not. He seems to think that as long as there are men courageous enough to criticize it, it is all right even though the British rulers of Egypt, India, and Ireland do not amend their ways but show themselves no better than the Japanese in Chosen. Now that merciless critics of the Government-General of Chosen have been found in Prof. Yoshino and his friends, we suppose that the Editor of the *Chronicle* will be satisfied.

But all this by the way. We note that the criticisms of the policy of the Government-General of Chosen by Prof. Yoshino and his associates are almost entirely based on reports appearing in the foreign press or supplied by Korean malcontents. Naturally their views are one-sided and sometimes formed on very slender foundations. As earnest students of political questions, they should have taken the trouble of hearing the other side of the story. Had they done this, we think that they would have greatly modified their views. They, however, did not and the result is that their criticisms often fall wide of the mark and the Government General is frequently denounced for what it does not deserve.

For this, however, it seems to us that the Government-General has unlikely to blame but itself. Since the recent trouble broke out, the authorities have thought it wise to withhold from the public news concerning it as far as possible. The Japanese newspapers were asked not to publish not a few reports concerning it, which in many cases were, in our judgment, of no harmful nature. In consequence the Japanese were for a time completely in the dark as to the real situation in Chosen and it was only through the foreign press that they began to learn anything of it. Now reports appearing in the foreign press, emanating mostly from people not sympathizing with the Government-General, were very unfavourable to the authorities, being misrepresentations, exaggerations or distortions. It is not surprising that people at home reading these reports have come to form a bad opinion of the Government-General. Had the authorities been more broad-minded and courageously allowed news to be disseminated, promptly taking measures to correct whatever erroneous reports were published, they would not have found themselves so misjudged as they are at present. The suppression of news by them was a foolish, ostrich-like policy, and they are now paying the penalty for their blunder. We hope that it will not be repeated hereafter.

CHOLERA IN SOUTH MANCHURIA.

There are indications that the cholera epidemic in Manchuria is gradually gaining in violence. To combat the further spread of it, says a Dairen telegram, the S. M. R. Company has arranged to defray a sum of half a million yen for taking preventive measures. Mr. Shukou, Chief of the Sanitary Section of the Company, was ordered to the affected regions on Monday afternoon in order to make investigations.

August

THE SEOUL PRESS

NEW GOVERNORS OF CHOSEN

As reported, the appointment of the new Governor General and Administrative Superintendent preceded the promulgation of the revision of the Organic Regulations. Under ordinary circumstances the promulgation of the revision would have come first in such a case but, as the present revision is very extensive in its scope and the selection of personnel will require several days more, we understand that the Government appointed the new governors by virtue of the old Regulations. These Regulations require a Governor-General to be a full General or Admiral and this seems to explain why Admiral Baron Saito was again placed on the active service list.

RECEIVED IN AUDIENCE.

Tokyo telegraphs that yesterday Baron Saito and Dr. Midzuno, incoming Governor-General and Administrative Superintendent respectively, were to go to Nikko to express their thanks for their new appointments to the Emperor and Empress.

TRANSFER OF BUSINESS.

On Wednesday morning Count Hasegawa, outgoing Governor-General, was present at the Tokyo Detached Office of the Chosen Administration and the transfer of official business took place between him and Baron Saito and Dr. Midzuno. Mr. Usami, Director of the Internal Affairs Department, and a few other officials from Seoul attended. After the transfer was concluded the three dignitaries were closeted together for two hours.

It is expected that Dr. Midzuno, new Administrative Superintendent, will leave Tokyo about the 18th or 19th inst. and arrive in Seoul about the 20th.

NEW DIRECTOR OF POLICE.

A Tokyo special to the *Keijo Nippo* announces that informal decision was reached that Mr. Jyunkeichi Noguchi, departmental chief in the Metropolitan Police, should be given the Directorship of the new Police Bureau to be established as a result of the present reform. It is reported that he is taking part in the conference in the Tokyo Detached Office of the Government-General.

RACIAL PREJUDICE IN JAPAN AND AMERICA. *Requies*

Under the above caption, a "Japanese who knows America" writes the following open letter to the *Japan Advertiser*:—

Regarding the Korean question, I should say, in view of the resolution just passed by the missionaries who lately discussed the matter in the conference of Karuzawa, that the Korean incident of March was wild oats sown by youthful Japan—youthful in colonial experience. Japan is strong enough in moral character to repent any wrong that she may have done and will live it down, although I wish that wild oats had never been sown.

What I would like to hear from some one is an explanation of how the attitude of the Americans and other foreign reformers toward Japan in reference to the Korean incident can be reconciled with their passivity in reference to the race war between the whites and the negroes. I do not mean to speak of the Koreans in the same breath with the negroes in America by any means. But both the incidents, I understand, have taken place because of racial prejudice, and in that sense they may be compared. The assault on the white woman by a negro,—the significance of the news has not been quite clearly understood by the Japanese who do not know America well—was certainly a heinous crime punishable with severity. But why a general war between the whites and the negroes because of that incident? Certainly it was not the unpardonable crime committed by the negro above that caused such a general struggle. Racial prejudice was responsible for it. I am confident that the Japanese atrocities toward the Koreans, of which so much has been said when sifted down, will not be so atrocious as the atrocities perpetrated by the whites upon the negroes, for it stands to reason that the General warfare in America would not have been so extensive had it not been for the strong hatred manifested by the whites. The mistreatment of the negroes by the whites in America is a blot in the American history as it is a most vexing problem for the Americans. It is not the Japanese alone who sow wild oats.

"The Seoul Press"

THE SEOUL PRESS

JAPANESE ADMINISTRATION OF CHOSŌN.

CAMPAIGN OF SLANDER IN AMERICA.

An American friend of ours has just sent us a few clippings from a Boston paper, describing the situation in this peninsula. As usual, the articles are full of falsehood and exaggerations. It is evident that some sinister force is at work for discrediting Japan in the eyes of the American public and for creating trouble between Japan and America. It is a thousand pities that little is done by Japan to combat this campaign of slander. Only a few days ago we received a call from an American correspondent, and we were astonished to hear him speak of the colossal magnitude of the misrepresentation to which Japan is subjected at present in the States. Among other things, our visitor said that he had read in American papers that nearly ten thousand Koreans were killed in Seoul alone and that the city was kept quiet only under the most oppressive military rule. "Does the city look like a place where such a bloody scene took place only a few months ago?" we asked him. His reply was of course in the negative. He added that he found the city, somewhat to his disappointment, as peaceful and orderly as any city in his country, for he had come with the intention of writing up some thrilling stories of what he saw in Chosŏn. From what he told us, it is inferable that most of the Americans, who have little knowledge of things Far Eastern, have been deceived as he was. Undoubtedly it is imperative for Japan to endeavour to remove such misunderstanding of her doings in Chosŏn from American minds.

At the same time it is refreshing to know that there are not a few Americans of intelligence who refuse to be deceived, and who continue to entertain nothing but good will towards Japan. The American friend of ours, who sent us the clippings, is one of them, as the following extract from his letter will show:

"I, who have visited Chosŏn before and after Japanese control, cannot imagine how anyone who knows the country could for a moment fail to appreciate the magnificent work your countrymen have accomplished there. No prejudiced person could fail to realize that the Japanese are making a progressive nation of what formerly was a Kaffir Settlement. Therefore I am constrained to realize that selfish interests are at the bottom of the present propaganda. My one hope is that Japan will never release her hold on Chosŏn. It would be an international calamity. Unfortunately the propaganda I refer to has broken out afresh here, and I can only believe that money is back of it. The enclosed clippings are self-explanatory. I hate to read such nonsense and I do what I can personally to counteract its evil effects. During ten years of travel in Japan, Chosŏn and Formosa, I have found the Japanese as a race anything but cruel. Cruelty is not a Nipponese characteristic, but it is a Korean trait."